THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE.

THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE.

A Monthly Illustrated Cosmopolitan Journal,

DEVOTED TO

Art and Science, Industry, Commerce, Navigation, Locomotion and Home Comfort; to Engineering, Manufacturing, Building, Mining, Agriculture, Railroads, Steamships, Insurance, &c., &c.,

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF ENTERTAINING LITERATURE.

THE DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATION OF

THE MOST VALUABLE **Patents,** OF THE DAY, A SPECIALITY.

Vol. VI. **FEBRUARY, 1874.** **No. 4.**

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PUBLISHED BY THE

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FOR UNITED STATES AND ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE.

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES,

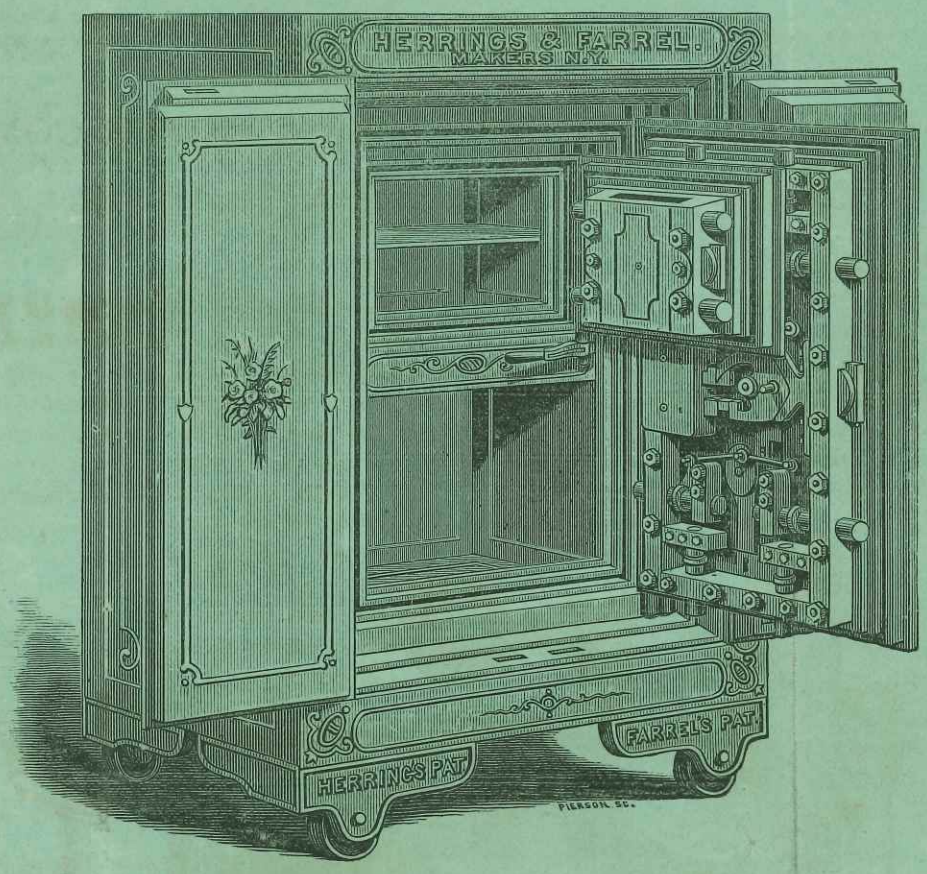
WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

For Protection against Fire and Burglars,

UNDER THE FOLLOWING PATENTS:

PATENTED.

AUGUST	1,	1848.
OCTOBER	16,	1860.
FEBRUARY	7,	1865.
	Re-Issue.	
JUNE	4,	1863.
JUNE	9,	1868.
JULY	13,	1866,
MAY	10,	1870.
SEPTEMBER	6,	1870,
JANUARY	24,	1871.
JUNE	27,	1871.
NOVEMBER	7,	1871.
APRIL	16,	1862.
DECEMBER	3,	1872.



PATENTED.

MAY	18,	1852,
MAY	27,	1862.
	Re-Issue.	
JULY	25,	1865.
JANUARY	19,	1869.
MARCH	29,	1870.
MAY	31,	1870.
	Re-Issue.	
SEPTEMBER	6,	1870.
MAY	16,	1871.
SEPTEMBER	26,	1871.
DECEMBER	12,	1871.
SEPTEMBER	26,	1872.

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SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD THE FLAMES

AT THE GREAT FIRES OF BOSTON, CHICAGO AND PORTLAND.

We offer the sum of One Thousand Dollars

To any one who can produce a Safe that will resist the drill and blow-pipe **One-half** *the length of time that our Patent Combination will. Our Safes offer, with present improvements, protection against wedging and sledging, drilling and blowing, and burglars' tools generally, to an extent heretofore unknown.*

No Safes of any make, not protected by modern improvements against wedging, are trustworthy.

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THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE.

...ATION, 94 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

..., 1874. {TERMS: $1.24 per annum, post paid. Single Copies, 10 Cents.} No. 4.

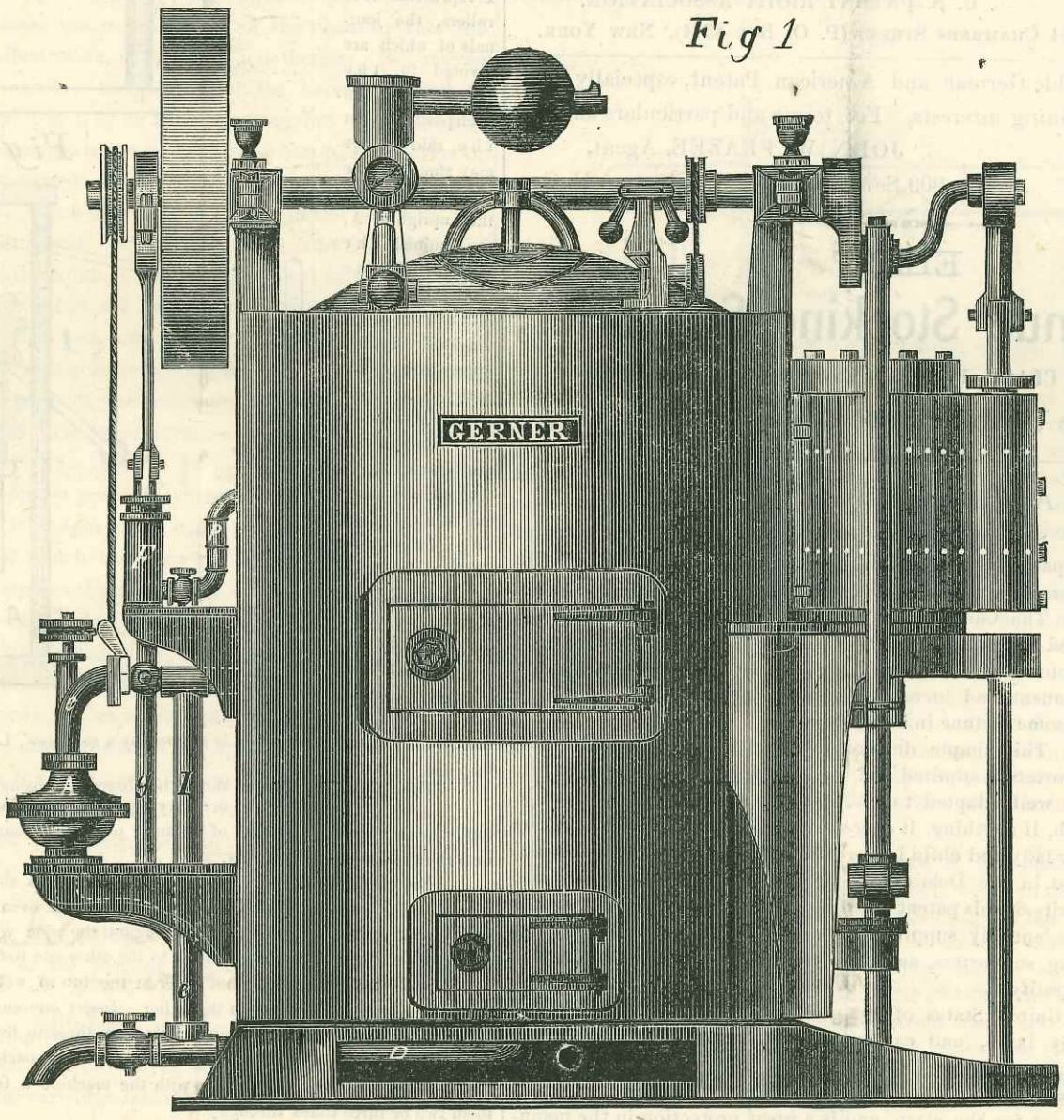
Compliments of "Humpty Dumpty."

...EAM MOTOR COMPANY'S ...GENERATOR AND ENGINE.

...and 3, Vol. VI, of the ... wherein a full and complete description was given of the Gerner Steam Generator and Engine, the attention of the public at large is called to this herein illustrated self-sustaining Generator and Engine. The high qualities of these machines—consisting in their cheapness, durability, easy attention, perfect safety, and economy in fuel—supplies a demand which, before the introduction of the Motor, was unsatisfied, owing to the complicated and costly structures of all other motors in the market. A cheap and reliable power, easily operated by the most inexperienced hand, is what almost every farmer, every mechanic, and thousands of others have sought for; the demand is unlimited because it is absolutely needed. From time to time air, gas, electricity, wind and water have been called into requisition, to be again abandoned. Steam, if employed as it is in this motor, is the only power which can and will fulfil all the requirements. The Standard Steam Motor has for ever settled the question, "What power to employ, and how to employ it."

...e met with opposi...ence. The history of all valuable inventions is that they had a hard struggle in their infancy. It is indeed gratifying to be able to state that we have made an exception; that there is but one voice, one opinion over the whole country of the value and importance of our patents. The press and the individual alike have been profuse in their kind and generous expressions, and orders for our engines from all parts of our own country, as well from Canada, South and Central America and Cuba are almost daily received. Especially our farmers and mechanics are in want of a small, convenient, cheap and safe power, such as only we can supply. The demand for our smallest size portable engines—say from 2 to 4 horse power—will be simply immense, and we shall certainly have our hands full and all our power tasked to meet merely this supply.

Fig 1



GERNER'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM GENERATOR AND STEAM ENGINE.

Considering that we have just gone through a momentary panic it is gratifying to see the interest taken in our company by the mechanics and the very class of people we desired to have identified with our company. The fear that we should ultimately have to call on capitalists (the very men we should avoid) is entirely set at rest. Over $45,000 worth of our stock, *at par value*, is now disposed of, and, as far as we can learn, not one capitalist is between our stockholders. We are at present building our portable steam generators and engines under private contract, but we are now negotiating for suitable premises in New York city for our own manufacturing. Offers for formation of sub-companies under our New York parent company are now under consideration, and we can confidently assert that no investment whatever can be more safe or more profitable than in our stock.

We invite especially the mechanics and investors of smaller sums of money over the whole country to subscribe to our stock before we close our subscription book. All particulars on application.

NEW YORK, 94 Chambers street, Jan. 1, 1874.

HENRY GERNER, President.

A. C. CRONDAL, Secretary.

The Success of the New York Standard Steam Motor Company.

IT is with great pleasure and satisfaction that the undersigned are placed in a position to submit the following to the public in general and to the shareholders of the company in particular.

THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, 94 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

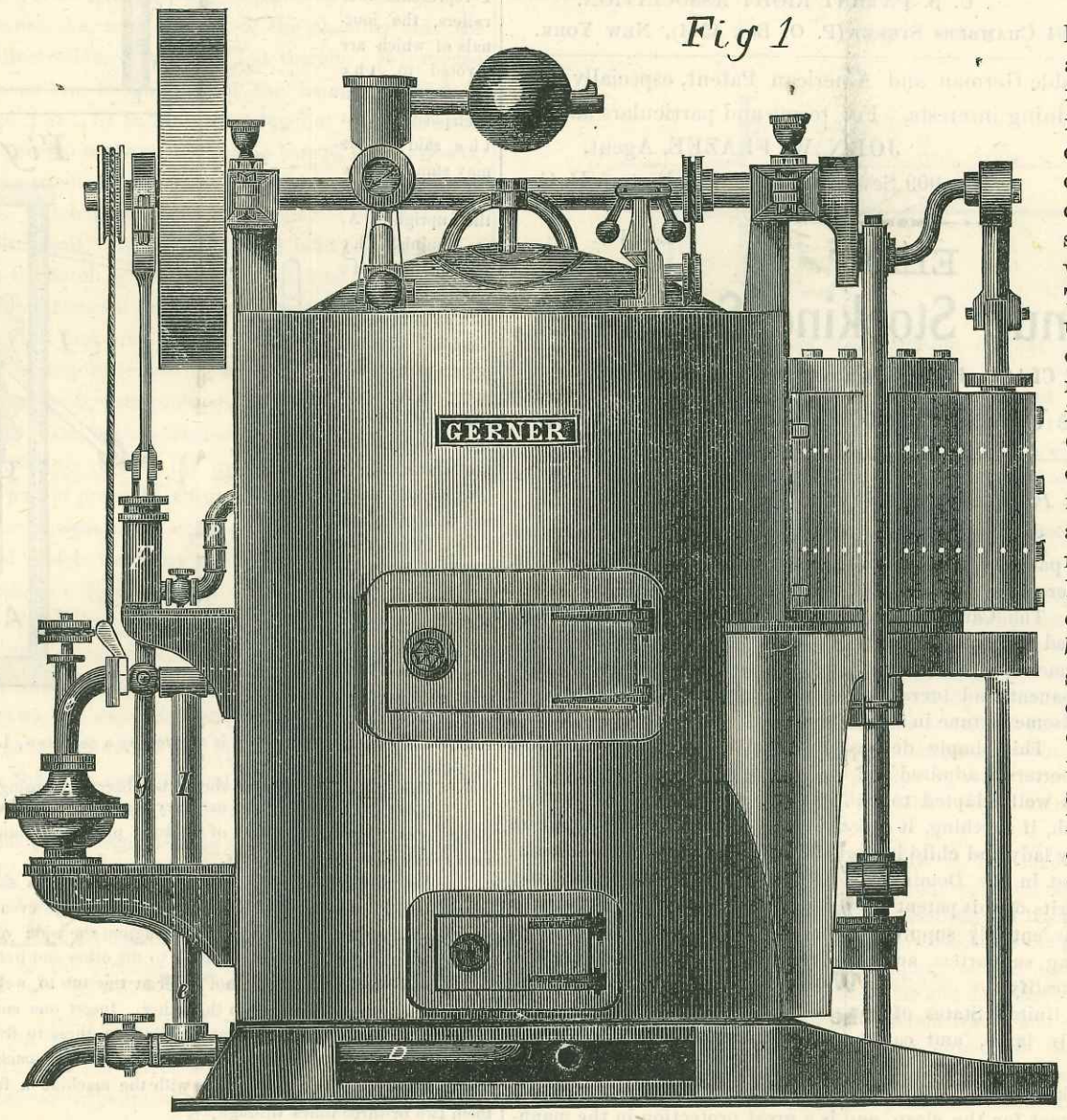
Vol. VI. {McWILLIAMS & WHITE, Printers, 54 West Broadway, New York.} FEBRUARY, 1874. {TERMS: $1.24 per annum, post paid. Single Copies, 10 Cents.} No. 4.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD STEAM MOTOR COMPANY'S

PORTABLE SELF-SUSTAINING GENERATOR AND ENGINE.

REFERRING to No. 6, Vol. V, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Vol. VI, of the PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE, wherein a full and complete description was given of the Gerner Steam Generator and Engine, the attention of the public at large is called to this herein illustrated self-sustaining Generator and Engine. The high qualities of these machines—consisting in their cheapness, durability, easy attention, perfect safety, and economy in fuel—supplies a demand which, before the introduction of the Motor, was unsatisfied, owing to the complicated and costly structures of all other motors in the market. A cheap and reliable power, easily operated by the most inexperienced hand, is what almost every farmer, every mechanic, and thousands of others have sought for; the demand is unlimited because it is absolutely needed. From time to time air, gas, electricity, wind and water have been called into requisition, to be again abandoned. Steam, if employed as it is in this motor, is the only power which can and will fulfil all the requirements. The Standard Steam Motor has for ever settled the question, "What power to employ, and how to employ it."

Fig 1



GERNER'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM GENERATOR AND STEAM ENGINE.

New inventions are as a rule met with opposition, or, still worse, with silence. The history of all valuable inventions is that they had a hard struggle in their infancy. It is indeed gratifying to be able to state that we have made an exception; that there is but one voice, one opinion over the whole country of the value and importance of our patents. The press and the individual alike have been profuse in their kind and generous expressions, and orders for our engines from all parts of our own country, as well from Canada, South and Central America and Cuba are almost daily received. Especially our farmers and mechanics are in want of a small, convenient, cheap and safe power, such as only we can supply. The demand for our smallest size portable engines—say from 2 to 4 horse power—will be simply immense, and we shall certainly have our hands full and all our power tasked to meet merely this supply.

Considering that we have just gone through a momentary panic it is gratifying to see the interest taken in our company by the mechanics and the very class of people we desired to have identified with our company. The fear that we should ultimately have to call on capitalists (the very men we should avoid) is entirely set at rest. Over $45,000 worth of our stock, *at par value*, is now disposed of, and, as far as we can learn, not one capitalist is between our stockholders. We are at present building our portable steam generators and engines under private contract, but we are now negotiating for suitable premises in New York city for our own manufacturing. Offers for formation of sub-companies under our New York parent company are now under consideration, and we can confidently assert that no investment whatever can be more safe or more profitable than in our stock.

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THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1874.

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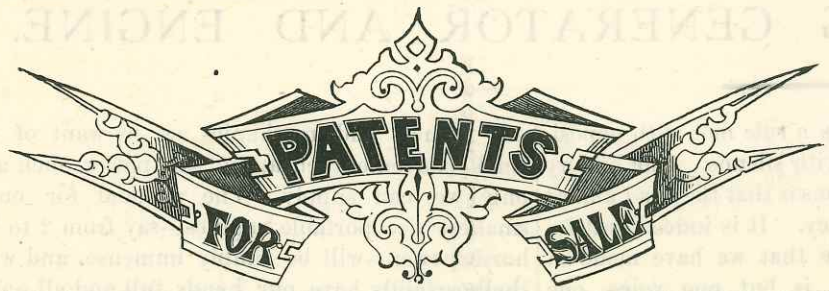
Less than fifteen per cent of the large amount of letters received by us daily contain stamps for return answers; which are almost invariably required and asked for, costing us a vast deal of labor and time. We respectfully urge upon our correspondents the necessity, in order to secure prompt attention, of enclosing stamps in their letters for an immediate answer. It will not be felt by the majority of our clients, who write but few letters in a day, but to us who do so by hundreds, postage is a heavy item. Gentlemen! Please enclose stamps.



For particulars, terms, &c., call on or address

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A VERY valuable German and American Patent, especially valuable to miners and mining interests. For terms and particulars address, enclosing stamp,

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ELLIS'

Fifth Avenue Stocking Supporter,

WITH PATENT CLASP, FOR LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN.

Patented in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Canadian Patent No. 2593, *dated August* 16, 1873.

TRADE MARK.

PAT. NOV. 19, 1873.

STEPHEN K. ELLIS, of Waltham, Mass., is the inventor and patentee of this valuable invention, which is now in universal use in the United States.

The Canadian patent is hereby offered for sale (the United States being reserved), and offers an extraordinary inducement for an enterprising man to establish himself in a permanent and lucrative business, by which he can realize a handsome fortune in a short time.

This simple device for an attachment for Stocking Supporters is admired and used by every lady who sees it. It is as well adapted to children's as to ladies' supporters, in which, if anything, it exceeds in usefulness. It is wanted by every lady and child in the land, and only needs to be manufactured and introduced in the Dominion to become an article of constant and universal use. The merits of this patent clasp as a mode of attachment cannot be overrated, as it has entirely suppressed the use of buckles, buttons and buttonholes for stocking supporters, and thus remedies an inconvenience long felt, as every lady will testify.

The sale in the United States of Supporters with this attachment has become unprecedentedly large, and can be made correspondingly so in the Canadas.

The "Trade Mark," which is also patented, bearing date of Nov. 19, 1873, is included with the patent for the clasp, and is a great protection in the manufacture and introduction of the goods, as it constitutes a special guard against infringements.

The patents for England, France and Belgium will also shortly be offered for sale.

This valuable patent is placed in our hands for sale. All parties interested will please call on or address

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,

94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

3 Apr.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHING MACHINES.

Letters patent No. 141,044, *dated July* 22, 1873.

JOSIAH GLINES, of Postville, Alamakee county, and State of Iowa, is the inventor and patentee of the herein described and illustrated really ingenious and highly recommended improvements in Washing Machines. This valuable patent is owned in part by the inventor and in part by Mr. N. W. STILES, of Postville, Iowa. Referring to our illustration, Fig. 1 is a side view and Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section through line *x t*, Fig. 1.

A represents the uprights, which are connected at their upper and lower ends by the cross-bars, B. To the bottom bar, B, and the lower parts of the up-rights, A, is secured a board, C, set on edge, and which is designed to keep the clothes upon the opposite sides of the machine separate from each other. D is the upper roller, which is fluted or corrugated longitudinally, and the journals of which revolve in stationary bearings in the uprights, A. To one of the journals of the roller, D, is attached the crank E, by means of which the machine is operated. F is the lower roller, which is also fluted or corrugated longitudinally, and the journals of which revolve in bearings, G, which slide up and down in slots in the lower part of the uprights, A. To the lower ends of the sliding bearings, G, and to the upper edge of the ends of the division-board, C, are attached pins or studs, to which are secured the ends of the U-shaped springs H, by which the roller, F, is held up against the roller, D, so as to apply pressure to the clothes while passing through the machine, whether said clothes may be thick or thin. I represents four rollers, the journals of which are pivoted to the cross-bars B, in such positions that the said rollers may stand at the inner corners of the uprights, A, to diminish the friction as the clothes are passing into and out of the machine. To the upper part of the upright, A, upon the same side of the machine as the crank, E, is pivoted the inner end of a rod, J, of such a length that the U-shaped bar or clamp, K, pivoted to its outer end may be dropped over the edge of the wash-tub in which the machine is placed, and where it is secured by a set-screw, L, so as to hold the machine firmly in place.

Fig. 1

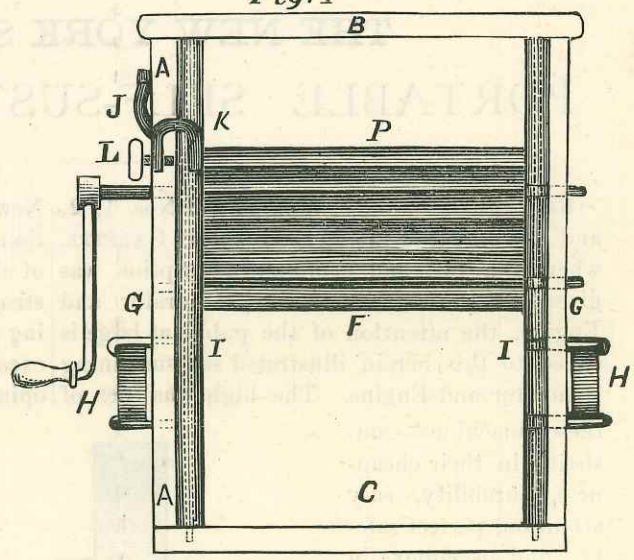
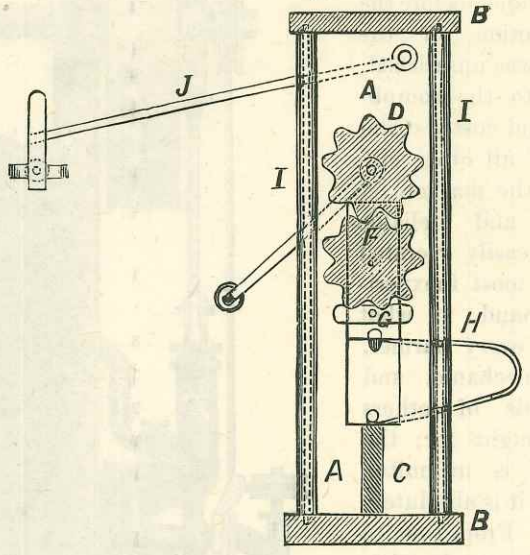


Fig 2.



The following directions should be observed in using the machine:

Place the machine in an ordinary wash-tub near the centre, with sufficient pressure to force the brads into the bottom of the tub; place the clamps over the edge of the tub and turn the thumb-screws up firmly.

Put your clothes into a pack, as follows: Fold a sheet in the centre lengthwise, and spread the smaller articles full size, upon one edge evenly, soaping dirty places. Fold the pack about a foot in width, commencing on the side you have spread the clothes. Now commence at one end and roll it firmly to the other end before putting it into the tub.

Have sufficient boiling hot water in the tub to wet the pack thoroughly as it passes from one side of the machine to the other. Insert one end of the pack between the rollers squarely and run it back and forth rapidly from three to five minutes.

Family washing will require from two to five packs. Wring the whole pack at once through your wringer. Boil. Sud with the machine a few garments at a time by passing them two or three times through.

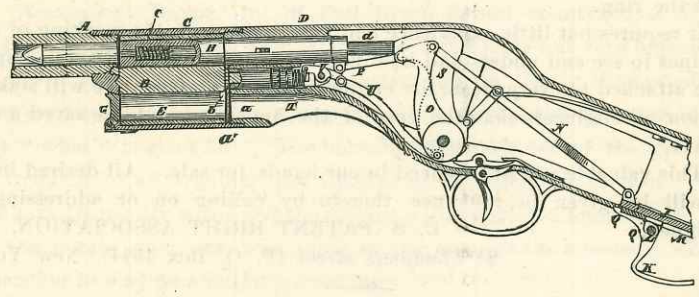
By closely following these directions the Machine will wash better than can be done by hand all kinds of garments and linen, from a pocket handkerchief to the heaviest bed quilt, without any adjusting at all. A whole pack of smaller articles can be washed as quick and as well as a single piece. Any body who would make washing an easy matter should try to obtain at least a county right of the Glines Washing Machine. We can recommend the Machine as well worthy of all praise. The Patent is placed in our hands for sale. By addressing us all information will be cheerfully given.

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,

94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

IMPROVEMENTS IN REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS.

Letters Patent No. 142,376, *dated September* 2, 1873.



BENJAMIN K. DORWART, of Rockland, Providence County, Rhode Island, assignor to himself and Ira C. Winsor, of Coventry, Rhode Island, is the inventor and patentee of the improvement in revolving fire-arms hereinafter described. An examination thereof is earnestly solicited, knowing full well that fire-arm manufacturers and capitalists cannot fail to see the merits of this invaluable invention after having glanced over our brief but, we hope, satisfactory explanation.

Our illustration represents a longitudinal sectional elevation of the revolviny fire-arm. Referring thereto, A is the barrel, B the revolving chamber cylinder, C a case inclosing the cylinder, D the stock, and E represents the chambers of the cylinder. In the front end of the inclosing case is an opening through which the cartridges are introduced. Said opening is closed by a cap *b*, which is held either in the open or closed position by a spring joint. The cartridges are, by the rotation of the chamber cylinder, carried in front of the pusher H, which is in line with the bore of the barrel, the flanges being engaged by a catch. The pusher slides forward and pushes the cartridge out of the chamber into the barrel, as represented in our illustration, to be exploded therein. It is moved forward by the slide J in the hollow breech behind the hammer, which is worked by the bar K, pivoted to it at L by an ear projecting out through a slot M in the stock. This slide is connected to the pusher by the bars N, rock-levers O, and the link P. The bar K has a catch Q, which springs into a notch in the stock by the action of a part, which is a spring, and locks the pusher in the forward position to sustain the recoil. When the pusher is to be withdrawn, the catch Q is disengaged from the notch by the force applied to the front part of the bar K to pull it back, which forces it out by springing the said bar at the spring part above mentioned. The rock-arms O carry the firing-hammer S back and cock it. By pulling back the guard-spring K, a trifle past the cocking point, it again locks behind the ledge Q, and holds the pusher back while the revolving chamber is being filled. The back movement of the rock-arm O forces the spring T around in the direction to revolve the cylinder by means of the link V and the lever V, but the pusher prevents it from turning while it remains in the cylinder; but, as soon as it escapes at the end, the spring throws the cylinder forward by clutch-pins, of which there are two in the further part of the clutch, engaging the lower notches in the nearer part of the clutch. There are as many notches as there are chambers. The forward movement of the rock-arms returns the spring, and the clutch-pins to the position for turning the cylinder again on the next withdrawal of the pusher. When the pusher withdraws from the chamber it draws the expended shell into it, and the shell is retained in the cylinder until it comes around to the opening F, when it is ex pelled through the passage A by the next cartridge put in. The said passage is provided with a gate A, for closing it to retain the cartridges. It is pivoted on the axis of the cylinder, and has a handle projecting out at one side of the cylinder to be operated, and to this handle a pawl is attached to engage the cylinder when it is to be recharged. The cylinder is notched at *b* to revolve past the projecting catch of the pusher. The firing-rod *d* is arranged inside of the pusher, which is made hollow for the purpose, and has a spring *e* to throw it back.

It will be seen that, by pulling the slide J back and pushing it forward, the cartridge-shells will be withdrawn from the barrel, the hammer will be cocked, the cylinder revolved, and another cartridge introduced into the barrel ready for firing.

It cannot be but obvious to the examiners of the above described invention that it contains both novelty and merit, and we invite all to call and examine the model, or to address us for particulars if desired, as the patent is placed solely in our hands for sale.

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers Street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

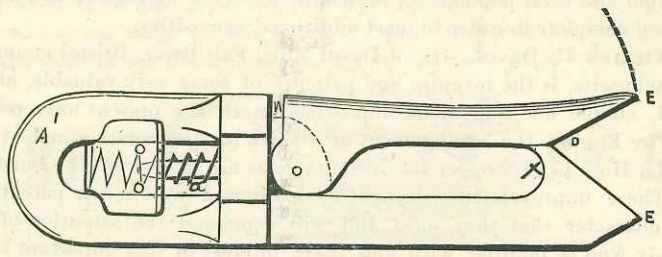
IMPROVEMENTS IN CAR COUPLINGS.

Letters Patent No. 143,716, *dated October* 14, 1873.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM, of South Glen's Falls, New York, is the inventor and patentee of the most simple and ingenious device for the coupling of cars that has as yet come under our notice. A glance at our illustration and the following description will confirm the assertion.

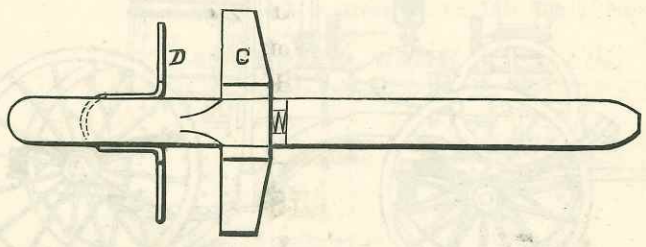
Figure 1 represents a plain view of my invention. Figure 2 represents a side view.

FIG. 1.



A represents a metallic bar, with a link A', formed at one end of it. Between the sides of the link is placed a curved metallic plate, as represented in Fig. 2, the ends of the plate projecting beyond the sides of the link, as seen. A coiled wire spring, which surrounds a rod *a*, presses the plate outwards. This spring yields in the concussion of coupling and assists in breaking the jar. One end of the bar A has a half-round, as seen at *x*, which acts as a draft-hook at that end. Hinged to the bar A is a spring-keeper B. This keeper has its outer end pressed against the point of the hook on the bar A, and keeps the pin from being released after once being caught. The bars A and B separate in V shape at their ends, as seen from *d* to *e e*, so that the pin may readily be received between them when in the act of coupling.

FIG. 2.



The operation of this link is very simple, as that portion of the car on which the loop is formed is first connected to a car by the ordinary pin, the V-shaped end projecting out towards the car to be coupled. The pin of the car to be coupled is dropped in place, and as the cars come together, the pin strikes in the V-shaped opening between the pins, and is thus carried, as directed, between them, and, of necessity, caught by the hook at *x*. C is the centre bumper. This link is simple and inexpensive, and will obviate the necessity of changing the draw-heads, and having self-coupling machinery attached to the cars.

The alarming rate at which communications to our newspapers announcing the death or serious hurting of railway employees by being crushed or maimed in the attempt of coupling cars are pouring in, ought long ago to have spurred the inventive genius of our countrymen towards getting out a coupling which will not require men to put themselves in the way of danger when cars are to be coupled. Our manufacturers have long looked for an article of this kind to put into the market, knowing full well that railway companies would readily jump at it to use upon their cars, in preference to pensioning the widows and children of men who have found death in their employ, or have been maimed past being able to further sustain their families.

This long sought invention has now at last made its appearance, the brainwork of Mr. PUTNAM. Anybody of only common intelligence can at once perceive the simplicity of the invention. No links to hold up or pins to adjust: the cars have simply to meet and they are effectually coupled. It is decidedly the best invention of its kind, and cannot fail to meet with approbation wherever it is introduced, saving much time and suspense at depots and stations, where cars have to be collected from different tracks and switches. At present the engine must wait until the brakesman announces that the cars are fast, while, by the invention of Mr. PUTNAM, the engineer knows that as soon as the cars have met they are coupled, and can proceed without delay.

No better chance for a profitable investment was ever before offered through our columns, and we strongly recommend capitalists and railway directors to examine into the merits of this invaluable invention.

The patent is placed in our hands for sale, and a complete model is on exhibition at our office for examination. All are invited to call and inspect it.

Further particulars can be obtained through the mail by addressing

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers Street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

CHICAGO AND BOSTON should be a warning to one and all in days of peace to prepare for war with man's best friend and worst enemy—*the fire.* Our fire departments are by far not what they should be; they are in their infancy, and under new organizations, and much, very much is to be accomplished before we can feel secure, that whole cities shall not be swept out of existence in a few hours. Perhaps in no branch of public service have so many important and valuable improvements been accomplished by our untiring inventors as in the fire departments. Witness the steam engine compared with the old hand-pumping machine. But the fact must not be lost sight of that as our cities grow larger and their populations become more dense we require and must have everything complete in order to meet additional necessities.

WILLIAM C. DAVOL, Jr., of Davol Mills, Fall River, Bristol county, State of Massachusetts, is the inventor and patentee of some very valuable, absolutely required, simple and ingenious improvements in the present universally used Steam Fire Engine, the arrangement of stables for the horses attached thereto, and also a Hose Lead Stopper for instantaneous use in case of the bursting of a hose. These improvements, secured by valid and well taken patents, are of such a character that they must and will command the attention of all and everybody who is familiar with and takes interest in this important branch of the public service. We ask only a careful perusal of this article and feel convin ced that the number of those who will address us for further information in regard to these patents will be legion.

Improvement in Steam Fire Engines.

Letters patent No. 143,750, *dated October* 21, 1873.

Fig. 1

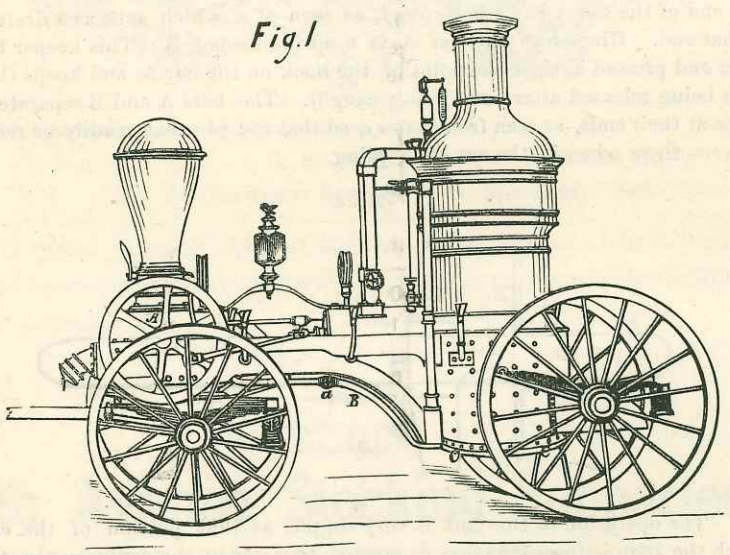
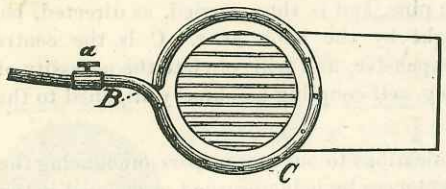


Fig 2



WILLIAM C. DAVOL, Jr., of Fall River, county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, is the inventor and patentee of these absolutely required and ingenious improvements herein described and illustrated, which serve to accomplish two of the most necessary requirements of a steam fire engine—viz., a perfect draft and prevention of warping and destruction of the grate bars. Our illustration (Fig. 1) represents a perspective side elevation of a steam fire engine, provided with Davol's improvement, Fig. 2 being a lower view of the grate and the tubular ring, C, with conduit pipe, B. Most if not all such engines have upright boilers, and, while at work, discharge the ashes and cinders of the fire-place directly upon the ground or pavement underneath the boiler, and between the next adjacent wheels of the carriage, in consequence of which the said wheels are very liable to become scorched, smoked or burned more or less. To avoid the injurious effects of the heat of the waste coals and ashes, resort has generally been had to plates of iron or metal, or to boards set up against the inner sides of the wheels, so as to intercept the heat and smoke and deflect them. The object of this invention is to prevent such injurious results to the wheels from the heat of the waste products of combustion of the furnace, and for such purpose a pipe or conduit, B, is extended from the waste educt or eduction chest, A, of the engine, to open into a tubular ring, C, arranged horizontally underneath the boiler, or below and around the passage by which the ashes and coals escape from the furnace to the ground, such ring, C, being perforated with numerous holes, so arranged as to cause, while the engine may be at work, water to be discharged directly upon the spent products of combustion on the ground, and also about them and upon the wheels where they may be liable to be injured by the heat. By such means the wheels may be effectually protected from the heat and smoke, and all necessity of deflectors is overcome. To the conduit, B, is usually applied a cock, provided with a hand wheel, *a*, to regulate the discharge of water from the pipe or ring. Thus while the engine may be forcing water from the educt, or there may be water under pressure in the fountain or chest, part of such water may be thrown or discharged into and through the ring.

It requires but little experience and familiarity with the working of steam fire engines to see and understand how necessary it is that Mr. Davol's improvement be attached to every steam fire engine in the country. We will stake our reputation as engineers that the cost of the appendage will be saved a dozen times over.

This valuable patent is placed in our hands for sale. All desired information will be given in reference thereto by calling on or addressing the undersigned,

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

Improvement in Horse Stalls for Steam Fire Engine Houses.

Letters patent No. 144,068, *dated October* 28, 1873.

WILLIAM C. DAVOL, Jr., of Fall River, county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, is the inventor and patentee of the hereinafter described and illustrated improvements in Horse Stables for steam fire engine houses, which deserve immediate adoption, beeause they serve to gain the all important time when the fire engine is called to duty.

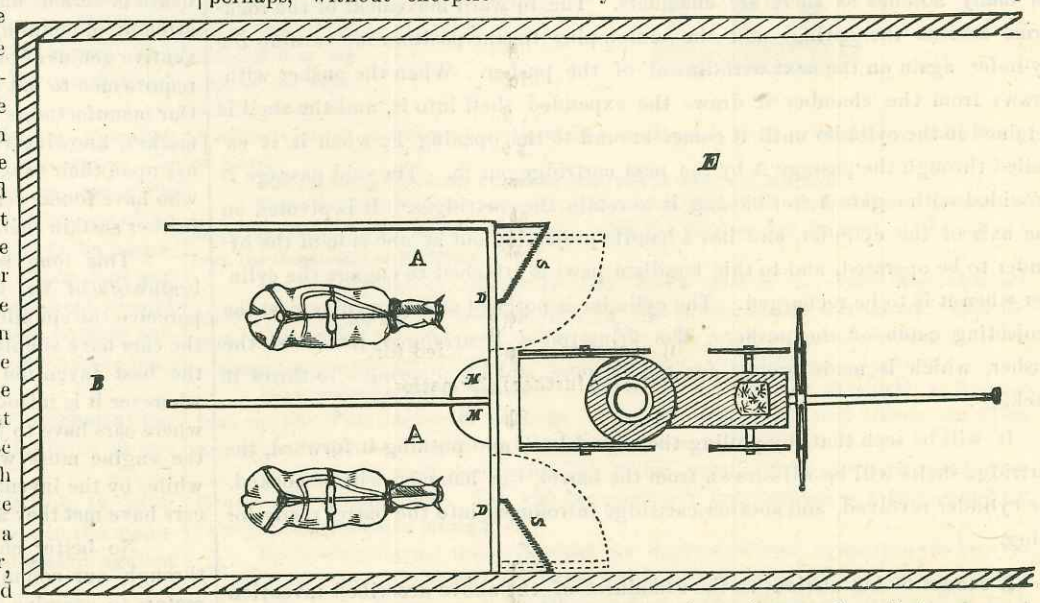
Our artist has given so perfect an illustration of the invention in the engraving below that the following description in connection with the same cannot fail to give every one a full insight of this ingenious arrangement.

In carrying out this invention, instead of constructing each stall open at its rear end, with its manger at the opposite end and next to the end or wall of the stable, so that a horse, to be taken from the stall, has to back out of it, or stand with his head toward the wall, Mr. Davol arranges the stall so as to open at its end upon an induction passage, B, arranged between each stall and the end wall of the building; and, furthermore, the manger, M, is arranged at th end of the stall, next to the engine room or space, E, and said end is closed except the provision of a doorway, *a*, sufficient for the horse to pass through, the opening being furnished with a door, D, and leading into the space, E, for stabling the steam fire engine. The passage, B, in rear of the stall or stalls opens into a prolongation of it alongside of one of them, and leads into the space, E, in manner as shown. The horses, while in the stalls, thus stand with their heads next the doors and toward the engine. To each of the doors and the stalls a spring, S, or other proper device is to be applied to suddenly fall upon the door; and, furthermore, each door should have a locking or bolting apparatus to keep it closed while it may be necessary to have the horses in the stables. Such fastenings may be provided with mechanism by which they may be simultaneously operated, whether by manual power or by electricity, so as to enable the springs to suddenly open the door.

On an alarm of fire being given an attendant is to so actuate the door fastenings as to set open the doors, both of which will immediately open, and the horses, properly trained for the purpose, will immediately pass out of the stalls and take their places alongside of the pole of the engine, thus saving all the time heretofore required to back out from the stalls the animals, turn them around and lead them to the pole.

By a rope being stretched across that open end which is next to the induction passage, B, of each stall, each horse, standing with his tail toward the rope, will be kept in the stall until the door may be open for him to escape.

It requires but few arguments to prove that these arrangements for a horse stall for fire engines are in every respect superior to the present, and are, perhaps, without exception the very best which can be devised. We hope sincerely that the authorities whose duty it is to increase by all the means in their power the efficiency of the fire departments in every city will carefully study Mr. Davol's Horse Stable improvements, and address us for all further particulars with a view to a speedy introduction of these important improvements. The patent is placed in our hands for sale. Please call on or address



U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

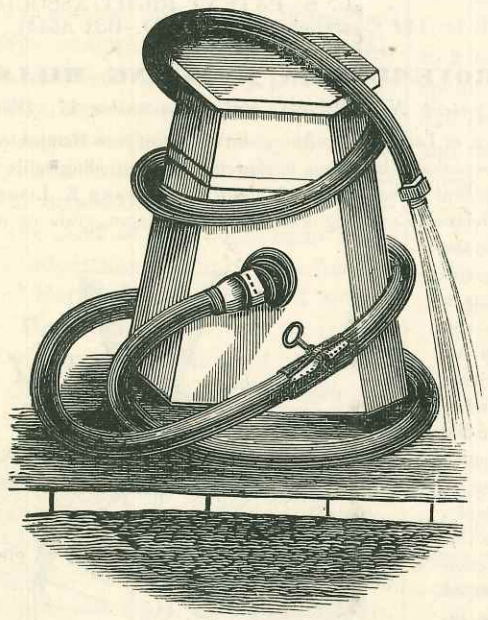
Improvement in Hose Leak Stoppers.

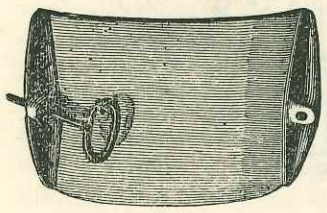
Letters Patent No. 115,715, *dated June* 6, 1871.

WILLIAM C. DAVOL, Jr., of Fall River, Bristol county, State of Massachusetts, is also the inventor and patentee of this simple but very ingenious and meritorious improvement, which our artist has so clearly illustrated in the present engraving that any one at a glance will see what the invention is, and in reality "what it is good for." The bursting of hose is one of the greatest and most frequent of all troubles and mishaps to our energetic firemen. We ourselves have frequently witnessed the disgust with which the firemen have thrown away the nozzle when the hose burst at the moment the stream of water was commencing to play on a burning dwelling.

The time it takes to adjust a new hose is often the very time needed for saving a man's fortune or commit him to ruin. Mr. Davol's timely and so well perceived and executed invention is the very thing wanted for this purpose.

In a second, or, as the firemen say, in no time, the bursted hose is made tight and so secure that no further accident can happen to the place injured, because the hose has acquired just double the strength it had before.





The Hose Leak Stopper consists of a heavy and solid square piece of leather, to the ends of which are riveted two iron clamps, which, by the aid of a strong screw, can be drawn together so as to enclose the hose at any point or place where a rivet may become loose, or where the leather itself of the hose may happen to be rendered apart. All that there is required to overcome the temporary difficulty arising from the bursting of hose is to have a number of Mr. Davol's stoppers at hand. That no fire department will neglect to provide themselves with an article so indispensable lays clear on the hand.

We repeat what we stated in our introductory remarks, that our fire departments are by far not what they should be; they are in their infancy, and under new organizations, and much, very much is to be accomplished before we can feel secure that whole cities shall not be swept out of existence in a few hours. And the fact must not be lost sight of that as our cities grow larger and their populations become more dense we require and must have everything complete in order to meet additional necessities.

The patent is a very valuable one, and is placed in our hands for sale, and will be doubly protected by an additional patent just applied for.

All interested will please address for further information,

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

☞ We would call special attention to the high merit and great value of Mr. WILLIAM C. DAVOL, Jr.'s several patents here described. The patents for Canada, Great Britain, France and Belgium are secured, and will, through us, within a short period, be offered for sale. We call attention hereto in order that all interested, and especially our friends and agents in foreign countries, may please note down this opportunity as one rarely to be met with.

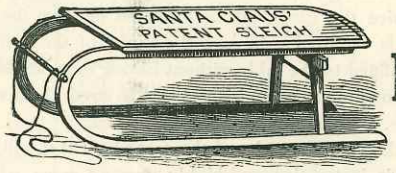
U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLEIGHS.

Letters patent No. 112,630, *dated March* 14, 1873.

AMOS RANK, of Salem, Ohio, is the inventor and patentee of the very best Sleigh ever brought to our notice. It is constructed with continuous elastic runners, shaped in a bend, having their open ends behind, the upper members of which form a support for the seat. A spring is interposed between the upper and lower members of the free ends of the runners, with which also is combined a single bench and a cross brace or draw bar.

Of all the sleighs in the market this is undoubtedly the strongest, and finished as it is in the most superior style, it has no rival as a fanciful and attractive coasting sleigh for the young people. Our artist has so clearly represented the same in our illustration that no further description is needed.

For Boys. 

For Girls.

SANTA CLAUS' SPRING SLEIGH.

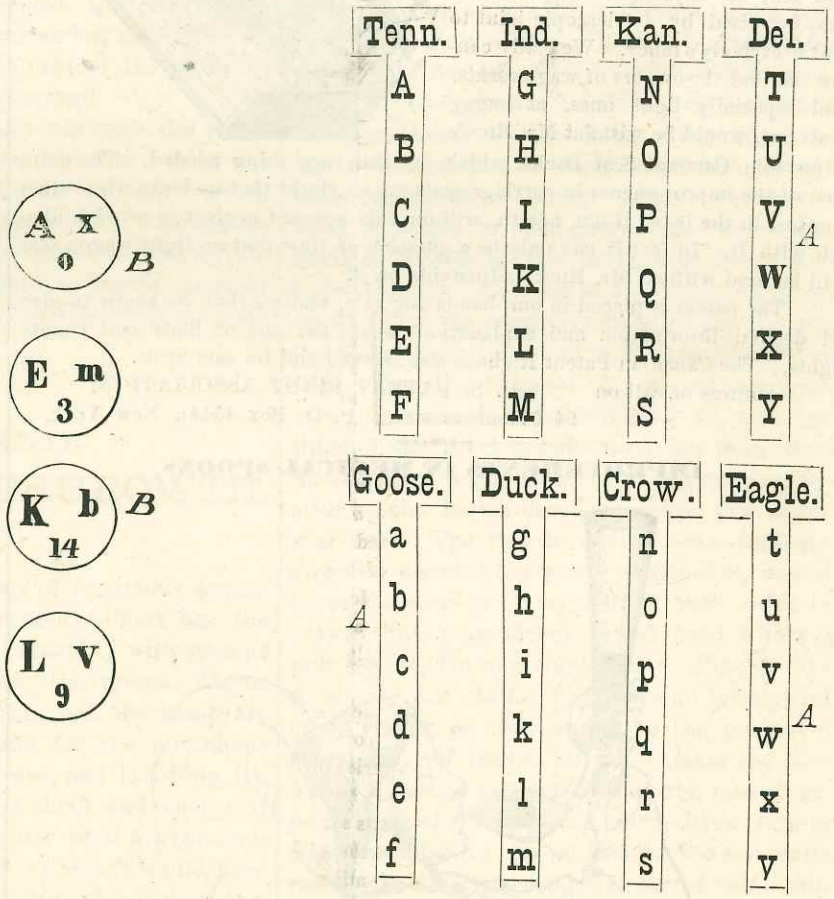
There is a good and secure profit in the manufacture of these sleighs, and the investment which we hereby offer is one of the safest and best we can lay before the many friends and clients of ours who have of late inquired by letter and personally at our offices to find some solid, legitimate manufacturing business to go into, as the only way to secure their capital and derive a handsome profit thereof. The sleigh is largely introduced in the West, and will also, when known, command an extensive trade in our markets.

We have the State rights for New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania for sale at a very moderate figure, considering the profit there is in the manufacture and the great demand for such a valuable novelty.

A limited stock is on exhibition and for sale at our offices. Please call on or address U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

IMPROVED GAME.

Letters Patent No. 129,983, *dated July* 30, 1872.



ROBERT PATTERSON, of New Santa Fe, Missouri, is the inventor and patentee of a new alphabetical game to be used by children with the object of becoming fully acquainted with the appearance and the differences of letters and numerals. It consists in the use of printed tables containing rows of letters or figures, and in the employment of cards or small disks containing similar letters and figures, but singly, so that such disks or cards may be used, as in the game of "children's lottery," to cover the places on the printed tables.

Referring to the accompanying diagram, A A are a series of rows of printed tables, each row containing a suitable number of capitals, small letters, or numerals in suitable shape. B B are cards, each marked with one capital, one small letter and one figure, so that it can be used on each kind of printed table, or each card marked with but one letter or figure, if desired. These cards can be made of ivory, bone, wood, paper or other material.

In order to increase the interest of the game every row on the table, A, may be surmounted by a picture or name of an article, person or other subject. Every player may

choose one or more rows, being guided in his choice by the names or illustrations on top, and cover with a card each letter or figure to which such card corresponds, the one whose entire row is first covered being the winner. By this means close attention to the forms and names of the several letters and characters is insured, and the object in question attained.

Children are supposed to play for small pieces of candy or any simple thing that will amuse. The lettered blocks may be arranged on a line in front of the players. The one who deals and shuffles the cards should call the name of the letter on the card and place it on the table over its corresponding letter. The player who has the same letter on his row covers it with a block selected from those in front of him, with its corresponding letter. The player whose row gets filled out first calls out by saying that "Y is out," for instance; and if his row corresponds with the row on the table the dealer tells him that his row is correct, as there can be no mistake. If any of the players, from neglect, inattention or inadvertency, fails to call the name of his row or to make it known when his row has its full complement of four blocks, the dealer has no right to correct the mistake, but continues until some one calls out. With a little practice the cards can be gathered up from the table in such a manner that little or no shuffling is required. In case the dealer of the cards has an interest in the game, his rows may be confined to the table without having to make use of the lettered blocks, or he might employ some one to attend to his row and to cover them with their corresponding blocks and letters or cards.

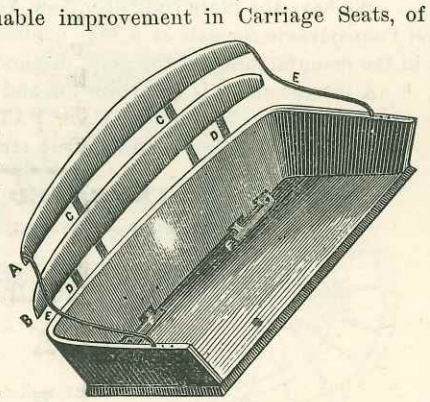
The more rapidly the games are played the more benefit it will be.

The patent for this instructive and highly amusing game, which is invaluable to the nursery for the easy and pleasant instruction of children, is placed in our hands for sale at a low figure. Manufacturers of games are invited to call and examine this game, of which we have a sample on hand, ready for inspection. This is undoubtedly a safe and profitable investment, as the game cannot fail to gain great popularity among children and their preceptors. Call on or address U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ADJUSTABLE CARRIAGE SEATS.

Letters patent No. 128,171, *Dated June* 18, 1872.

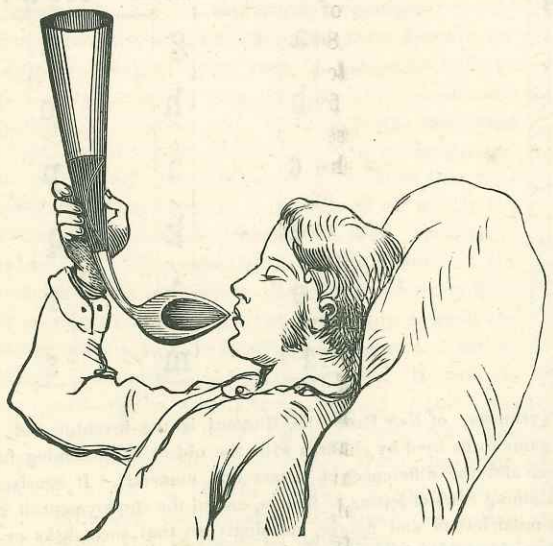
EVERETT A. RICE, of No. 263 West Nineteenth street, New York, is the inventor and patentee of a very valuable improvement in Carriage Seats, of which our illustration gives a very good idea. Anybody used to travel in low buggy seats knows the strain upon the body and the desi e to have something to lean against. This Mr. RICE has succeeded in accomplishing in a very neat and simple manner by adding to the seat an adjustable back, which may be raised by a telescopic joint to suit everybody's fancy. We really cannot see that the owners of wagon seats, and especially light ones, as buggy seats are, would be without Mr. RICE's adjustable Carriage Seat Backs, which are the very thing needed. The extra cost of the improvements in carriage seats are so slight that no body who values comfort in the least, if not health, will on this account neglect to provide himself with it. In fact it can only be a question of time that no light wagon seat will be used without Mr. RICE's adjustable back.



The patent is placed in our hands for sale, and we shall be happy to give all desired information and explanations about the sale of State and county rights. The Canadian Patent Right is also secured and for sale by us.

Address or call on U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICAL SPOONS.



THE patent for the valuable improvements in Medical Spoons, herein described and illustrated, is assigned to W. R. BURGESS, of High Point, North Carolina. Our artist has so admirably succeeded in giving a clear and perfect an illustration of the invention that almost everybody is enabled to see at a glance the aim of the inventor.

In the stem of the spoon is a valve, which admits the medicine to the bowl of the spoon, at the will of the patient and in any desired quantity by simply pressing on the outside of the stem.

By the aid of this spoon medicine or medicine drink or nourishment is given to persons too weak, or from any cause unable to rise to receive them. Medicine can be given to the most stubborn children with little trouble. Medicine drink, or even nourishment, can be given to persons who are unablo to rise, without lifting them from the pillow, which is often attended with much trouble and frequently with great danger.

It is used as follows: Prepare the desired dose in the bowl; take up the spoon, press the rubber slip with the thumb; the rubber being pressed down closes the passage in the tubular handle from fountain to bowl; put water or anything desired to use to assist in swallowing in the fountain; adjust the spoon in the mouth; remove the pressure on the rubber; this allows the fluid to pass down from the fountain to the spoon, washing the prepared dose from the spoon into the throat. If the patient is a child that resists the effort to give medicine, the fluid flowing down after the dose is deposited in the mouth compells it to swallow all without further trouble. The bowl of the spoon being partly covered is a great improvement. The smell of medicine is frequently more unpleasant than the taste. When medicine is brought up in an open vessel, the patient gets a full scent before he tastes it. The fountain spoon is a comfort to the afflicted and a relief to those who attend them. Its merits are appreciated by all, and the simplicity of construction makes it so cheap that all can have one. The right to manufacture and sell them in the United States for sale by

U. S PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRINDING MILLS.

Letters patent No. 131,385, *dated September* 17, 1872.

LEVI B. BEALAY, of Lebanon, Grafton county, State of New Hampshire, is the inventor and patentee of these remarkably ingenious improvements in grinding mills herein described and illustrated. The patent is assigned to himself and RICHARD E. LINDSAY, of Lebanon, N. H. The invention relates to grinding mills for reducing corn, grain or other substances and more particularly to the construction of the grinding surfaces. It consists in a novel combination and arrangement of parts by which the mill is rendered easily adjustable to grind of different degrees, either fine or coarse, is made effective in its operation, and can be manufactured very cheaply.

Fig 1

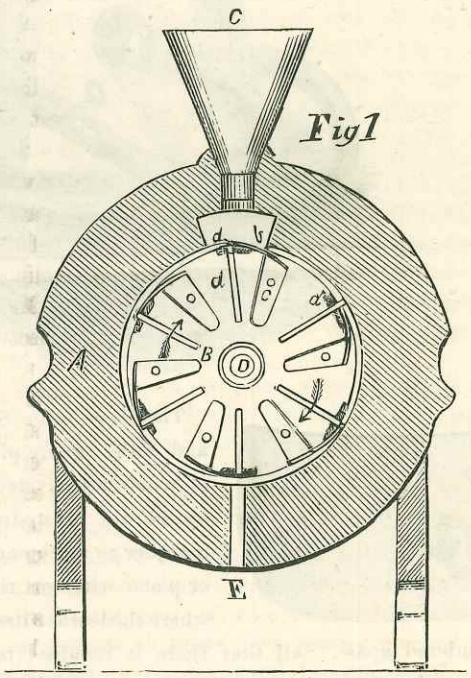


Fig 2

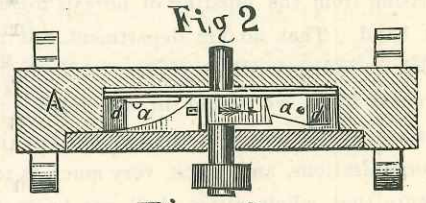


Fig 3

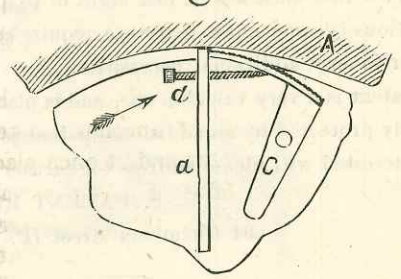


Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section through a mill constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section, and fig. 3 is a portion of the disk and surrounding case enlarged. The mill is composed of a case, A, having an inlet, C, an outlet, E, and a grinding disk, B. The disk, B, is secured upon the driving shaft, and revolves, in the direction of the arrow, within the circular chamber in the case, A. The grinding surfaces of the disk are formed of the radial teeth, *a a*, projecting from the circumference of the disk, and the adjustable plates, *b b*, pivoted at *c c*, and controlled by the set-screws, *d d*, or analagous devices; and as the disk revolves the substance to be ground is caught between these parts and the circumference of the chamber and quickly reduced. The faces of the adjustable plates, *b b*, and of the chamber are roughened in order to act in the most effectual manner. The adjustable plates, *b b*, are pivoted to the side of the disk B, in such manner that by turning the set-screws, *d d*, they can be thrown out from the edge of the disk and be held at a greater or less distance from the grinding face of the chamber as the disk revolves. The set-screws, *d d*, pass through the radial teeth and press against the other side of the plates, *b b*, and the more they are turned against the plates, *b b*, the less the distance will be between the surface of the plates and the chamber, and the finer the substance will be ground; therefore by simply changing the position of the plates, *b b*, the substance can be ground either coarse or fine, as described. The set-screws, *d d*, may be provided with check-nuts, if required, to hold them securely in place.

The patent is placed in our hands for sale. We invite all interested parties to address us for further information in relation thereto.

U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers Street (P. O. Box 4544), New York.

MA-NA-HATT-ANA;

—OR—

SKETCHES OF NEW YORK IN 1873.

———:o::o:———

No. XXI.

A Great Theft in New York.

Remarkable Discovery and Detection.

A short time ago a house doing business on Broadway, not far from Canal Street, found that their safe had been robbed during the night. Money, stocks, promissory notes, and bonds, to a large amount, had been abstracted, after the safe had been entered by picking the lock. One after another the clerks arrived in the morning, only to be astonished by the news of the robbery, and to join in guessing as to its method and the disposition of the stolen property. When the head of the house came in he was more astounded than anybody else, for the safe was one of Herring's, burglar-proof as well as fire-proof. He at once gave orders for calling in the detectives; but then thought it best to consult their counsel first, and let him take the management of the matter. So the order was countermanded, and instead, Elliott Shepard, Esq., was sent for and the subject laid before him. After examining the safe and forming his theory of the modus of the burglary, Mr. Shepard called before him every person connected with the establishment, from the porter up, and listened to their separate accounts of their own whereabouts the previous afternoon and evening, and of their surmises as to the robbery, in hopes that by comparing their statements some light might be thrown upon the dark deed. There was among the junior clerks a very promising, active, intelligent, young man, the son of a banker in Wall street, above suspicion among those who knew him best, but from certain clues thus obtained Mr. Shepard made up his mind that either this young man or the porter was the guilty party, and in the end he concluded the porter was not guilty. Considerable time had elapsed in these investigations ; it was half-past ten o'clock, and the partners were very anxious to have some more active steps taken to recover their lost treasure. The police had not yet been informed, and all were eager and impatient. Mr. Shepard then started to leave the premises, saying that he would return in half an hour. One asked him if he were going to the police, another if detectives should not be sent for and at once place on the scent, with an offer of a large reward. To this he simply replied that they were to do nothing till he returned. He then went to this promising young man's father in Wall street and informed him of the theft, and that his son had committed it. The father was indignant, felt insulted, would make him rue it, and all that. But when advised that there could be no doubt upon the subject, he became as greatly moved with fear for his son's guilt, and pity for his fallen boy, and asked with great earnestness what he could do. Mr. Shepard told him to go to his son and get the property. This was another strange piece of advice to a father ; but when he was told that in the exercise of his parental authority he could compel his son both to confess and disgorge, he essayed the task. We may imagine it was a hard one for a father ; however, it was successful. Mr. Shepard returned within the half hour, and found the state of excitement up to fever heat, and those who were the heaviest losers down in despondency.

Notice had been given to the different railroad and other corporations of the loss of the bonds and stocks, and payment of the promissory notes had been stopped—but the pile of greenbacks, they were hopeless. In a few minutes the promising young man was called out by his father. Then, in the course of fifteen minutes more Mr. Shepard was called out by the father, who stated with tears in his eyes that it was all too true. His son had delivered to him all the money but $15, which he had spent the night before, and told him where he had secreted in the building the bonds, notes, and stocks. In that place Mr. Shepard found them, produced them to their lawful owners, who could hardly believe their eyes, and thought the thing had been done by magic, for none of them had devined at all what his theory of the robbery was, nor at all suspected the promising young man, nor thought that his father's visit was at all connected with unravelling the mystery.

Thus it occurred that, on our most prominent thoroughfare, before twelve o'clock, a heavy robbery had been discovered, the guilty party tracked, compelled to surrender, and the property restored, without the aid of the police, of a single detective, or of a reward.

No promise of immunity was made the promising young man, but the detection was by one of those sure laws of "murder will out" which ought to deter eve y wrong-doer. At the request of the parties who were wronged we abstain from giving names, to avoid pouring misery into the breasts of an otherwise innocent family.

No. XXII:

A MONSTROUS GROWTH.

It is useful in these days of enormous expenditure by our City Government to look into the past, and contrast former frugality with present prodigality. When we find the present Mayor —the voice is that of Jacob, but the hands are those of Esau—apologizing for the monstrous taxation of the present day, and lavishing his commendations upon the thrift and energy of the Comptroller, we wonder what his parsimonious and honest Dutch ancestors would have said to all this. When Mr. Havemeyer was Mayor first, in 1845, the Tax Levy was but $2,096,000. When he was Mayor the second time, in 1848, the Levy was $2,715,000. Now he confronts an apportionment of $39,000,000 for the expenses of a single year without flinching, and devotes pages to defending the imposition of such a tax and to maintaining its necessity. But let us proceed to the contrast of this period with some that have gone before. In 1792 the Tax Levy of New York City was $45,000. The population was about 34,000. In 1800 the population was 60,489, and the next year the tax was $75,000. We present a table of the taxation for the first four decades of the century:

Year.	Tax.	Year.	Tax.
1801	$75,000	1811	$120,000
1802	75,000	1812	160,000
1803	75,000	1813	130,000
1804	75,000	1814	160,000
1805	100,000	1815	180,000
1806	120,000	1816	160,000
1807	120,000	1817	180,000
1808	130,000	1818	250,000
1809	130,000	1819	250,000
1810	120,000	1820	250,000
	$1,020,000		$1,840,000

Year.	Tax.	Year.	Tax.
1821	$250,000	1831	$450,000
1822	250,000	1832	550,000
1823	300,000	1833	850,000
1824	300,000	1834	700,000
1825	300,000	1835	800,000
1826	350,000	1836	950,000
1827	400,000	1857	1,260,000
1828	450,000	1838	1,300,000
1820	450,000	1839	1,200,000
1830	400,000	1840	1,100,000
	$3,450,000		$9,160,000

In 1810 the population was 96,373, an increase of 36,000 in the decade. In 1820 the population was 123,706 ; in 1830, 202,589 ; in 1840, 312,710. It will be observed that the taxation grew slowly and bore some fair proportion to the size and growth of the city. Soon after this the era of extravagance set in. We have given above the figures in the former terms of Mayor Havemeyer ; but in 1850, when our population was 515,547, the tax was $3,230,000, and in 1860, when New York City numbered 813,669 inhabitonts, the levy was $9,758,000 ; and now, with a population of more than a million, the economical and "Reform" administration invite our taxpayers to indulge them with $39,000,000—a modest requisition of nearly $40 for every head in New York, from the grey-haired millionaires of the Fifth Avenue to the houseless gamin of Baxter street. For that is what it comes to, and gamins are roofless and foodless because of the burdens on those who have property. Looking at the foregoing tables we find that the aggregate taxation for the ten years first named was less than that of the year 1841 ; that the taxes of the second ten years were less than those for 1839 and '40, and that those of the third decade were less than those for the three years 1838–9–40. Again, the taxation of the fourth decade is below that of the year 1860. The decade ending with 1860 aggregated about $25,000,000 of taxation, and it takes five years of taxes, ending with 1860, to surpass the magnificent grand total which is now the burden of a single year. Figures like these are not dull. They have an interest for every reader, as they appeal to the pocket of every one. Of course no one expects the New York of 1874 to be governed at the rate of expenditure which answered for a little city of 60,000 people. Nor do we look for the *per capita* rate of the more majestic number of half a million souls ; but when a *pro rata* of $6 rises to $12, and then runs up to $40 while a boy is marching on from the cradle to the Grammar School, it may be well to pause by the way and inquire whither all this is tending.

American corn is now largely used in the manufacture of alcohol in Germany and Italy, the export to ports connecting with Germany during the last five months having reached 300,000 bushels, and within a few weeks about 100,000 bushels have been sent direct to Naples.

FELT HATS.

HOW THEY ARE MADE.

Items Concerning these Favorite Chapeaux.

The "soft," "slouch," or round-topped felt hat, now so commonly worn, was never a favorite head-covering for gentlemen until the advent of Kossuth in this country. Before that time this style of hat was monopolized by brigands and loafers, the high silk hat being used by gentlemen for dress, and the cap for rainy days and fatigue wear. At the time of the prominence of the political party designated "Know Nothings," a style of soft hat was affected by its adherents. Felt hats were not then in general favor, and the sales of them by merchants were mostly confined to the Southern and Western trades. After Kossuth's tour through the United States, imitations of the soft felt hat worn by him became the rage, mankind generally being glad to exchange the cumbrous "stovepipes" for the more convenient soft hat.

At the present time the majority of men in New York wear felt hats. They are considered proper for every occasion. They are tossed about, used for foot-balls, and "hooked up" in the Stock Exchange, and are worn at church, and with full-dress suits. They possess the charm of uncertainty which the always prim beaver has not. Men who are fastidious in their toilets look especially well in soft hats; but the untidy man, who crams the soft hat on in a hurry, adds the *cap chef* to his slouchy appearance. Dandies and "swells" adopt the soft hat because it can be arranged to suit their style of beauty. It can be elegantly knocked in on one side or drawn down on the other, in just a trifle of desperado fashion, sufficient to give a becomingly banditti air, or be set on the head without spot or wrinkle, and invests the wearer with the appearance of puritanical piety. Soft hats are most convenient for men who run the gauntlet of "dunners" at times, and disguise their faces by pulling down the rims; and they are especially adapted to the gentlemen (?) who carry bricks, as they can be straightened out in the morning into the most holy form, defying every suspicion of their having been loaded the previous night.

Ministers are numbered among the converts to wearing soft hats. A few years ago it would have been considered extremely indecorous for clergymen to wear any style of hat but the high beaver. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher amusingly relates an anecdote of his presentation to a foreign potentate, when he was tortured out of his individuality by being obliged to wear a high hat and kid gloves. This divine invariably wears the favorite soft hat.

Among the flourishing industries of Yonkers, N. Y., is the mammoth establishment of Wm. Waring, the largest hat manufactory in the world. The *modus operandi* of felt hat manufacture is very curious, and differs greatly from the prevailing ideas regarding the manner in which these articles are made. It is not generally known that the wool is formed into hat shape before it is felted, the idea prevalent being that felt exists in yards, like cloth, and that hats are cut from it and then shaped. Wool is received at the factory "in the grease," or just as it is when sheared from the sheep. It is first washed with soda ash, and then spread in the "drying room," which is situated over the immense boilers that supply two engines of 135 horse-power each. When perfectly dry it is passed through a "picking machine," when the impurities are withdrawn and the wool rendered soft and fleecy. It is now ready for the "breaking machines." There are twenty-five of these and thirty "carding machines," in the great room known as the carding-room. After the wool comes from the breakers it is thrown into the "carding machine," and is rolled from them in thin sheets, when it is wound about "formers" into hat shape. The "formers" on to which the wool sheets are rolled are the shape of two bells united at the rims, and the wool is wound on to them in very much the same manner in which boys wind kite-cord on sticks. The girls who do this part of the work can tell by feeling when sufficient quantity is wound on, when they, with shears, separate the wool from the carder, and cut the hats apart at the rim, two hats being formed at once. Each of these great carding machines turn out twenty-four dozen of hats daily. The hats in this state look like big bells made of dark cotton batting. They are formed large enough to admit of the shrinking necessary to their manufacture into felt.

The next process is the "hardening," which is done by placing half a dozen shapes with cloths between each under heavy iron plates, and steaming them. After this has been done the hats are taken into the next room, where numbers of "pushing" and "fulling" machines are in operation. Forty-eight dozens of hats at one time are thrown into the "pushers" with a little water, soap, and vitriol, and are there jammed and squeezed and pushed for a day, when they come forth looking like a heap of soiled wet rags. They are then straightened and put into the fulling machines, to be thickened into felt. Here they remain two or three days, and when removed are ready to be stretched and have their rims drawn out, the former of which is accomplished by machines, and the latter by manipulation on blocks. This requires the strength of strong men, it being a laborious operation, as is also the "pouncing," which is the next process throngh which the hat passes after it has been stiffened by shellac. In "pouncing" the rough exterior of the felt is removed by a machine covered with sandpaper, and it is afterwards rubbed by hand with finer sandpaper. One of the Autumn novelties in hats is called the "Polaris." This style of *chapeau* is not "pounced," has a rough exterior, and savours of ice and Esquimaux. The operation of pouncing felt has to be done by dexterous hands, as a little too much rubbing spoils the texture of the felt. After "pouncing," felt hats are blocked in brass and iron shells, with heavy pressure. They are then "ragged," which is a kind of polishing performance, done with a piece of felt wet with a mysterious preparation known as "aqua marravalous," by outsiders of the craft. The hats are then ironed, when they are carried to the finishing room. A spacious room is devoted to the lining and trimming of these hats, where one hundred sewing machines, worked by model factory girls, are clicking away at a deafening rate. The hats are lined, bound, and trimmed in the neatest manner by Singer's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines. They are then placed in racks ready for packing. The hats are all stamped on the silk lining with London trade-marks, for the purpose of making silly heads more comfortable.

The finest felt hats worn are manufactured of fur—mostly that of the coney. The hat factories of Connecticut and New Jersey make this kind.

Home-Made Feather Dusters.

Soon there will be a mighty raid upon the poultry houses, and hundreds of chickens will have their heads laid low in the dust, while their feathers will be pulled off, baked in a cool oven, and put away for future use. Now let me tell you that exceedingly pretty dusting brushes can be very easily made of them, which will be very useful for dusting furniture, wall corners, cornices, etc., while they are always handy to use about a fireplace or stove. Pick out the prettiest feathers and those of nearly a size, and run a needle, attached to a strong twine, through the stem at the end of the feathered part; then pound the quills flat with a hammer, so that they will lie close to the handle, which can be made out of an old broomstick whittled down and then painted; or you can use the handle of worn-out hand-brushes, or the like. Cover one end of the handle with thick, warm glue, and wind the feathers, closely strung together, around the stick, commencing at the point of it. Have a glue-pot close at hand, and as you wind the feathers wet them thoroughly with glue, so that they will stick tightly to the handle and to each other. When the brush is as large as you desire, cut off the twine, and wind another piece tightly over the quills, glueing it down. Then take a piece of scarlet, green, or blue enameled cloth, and cut one edge in points, round up the sides, and sew together so as to form a cap that will go over the handle of the brush and cover the quills of the feathers. Make a hole with a gimlet through the handle, and put in a string to hang up the duster, and you will be fully paid for the work in the convenience of the article, and its tasteful appearance will also prove an attraction. If there are any old, worn-out window-brush handles lying around in the wood-shed or barn, you can turn them into use. Cut out all the old bristles which remain, so as to leave the holes empty, and then fill up their places with bunches of feathers run on twine, and made just large enough to fit in; cut off the quill ends, and cover the lower part of the feathers with glue, also dropping some into the holes, and secure the bunches firmly into them. You can use smaller feathers for this kind of brush than for the feather dusters, and when it is finished you will never desire another brush made of bristles. The downy, pure white feathers can be sewn upon a piece of cape lace, stiffened on the edges with wire, and made into very elegant and tasteful feathers for young ladies' hats. The feathers taken from the crest of a wild turkey's back are particularly pretty for this purpose.—S. O. J. in *Country Gentleman.*

MARVELLOUS MECHANISM.

THE WONDERFUL CLOCK THAT WAS MADE BY A POOR MINER—WHAT A MAN OF GENIUS CAN DO WITH A JACKKNIFE.

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Karl Ketter, a poor German miner of the Excelsior Colliery, which is situated within a few miles of this borough, has exhibited a clock here during the last week of a most remarkble character. He had been three years constructing it: the first two years at intervals of time, and the last year he worked at it day and night, scarcely taking time enough to sleep and eat.

He became almost a monomaniac on the subject. The clock was in his mind during his waking hours and in his dreams at night. He occupied alone a small wooden shanty, where he worked, slept, and cooked his food. Whatever sleeping and cooking he did, however, was but little. It is thought he would have nearly starved but for the kindly interest which his neighbors took in him and his clock. They took him food and encouraged him in his labors.

The clock, which was made with no other tools than two common jack-knives, is eight feet high and four feet broad. Its frame is of the Gothic style of architecture. It has sixteen sides, and is surmounted by a globe, on top of which is attached a small golden cross. On the front of the clock there are four dial plates; one shows the day of the week, another shows the day of the month, another shows the minutes and fractions of a minute, and the other the hour of the day. These dials are carved in a most unique manner, having emblematic figures upon them and around them of almost every imaginable description. Above the dial plates is a semicircular gallery extending around them about half the width of the framework of the clock. Immediately in front, in the centre of this semi-circular gallery, is the carved wooden figure of our Saviour.

At the ends of the gallery, on either side, there is a small door opening into the body of the clock. Over the door, on the right hand side of the clock, as you stand facing it, is an eagle; over the door on the left hand side is a cock. Twice a day—that is at 12.05 in the day and at 12.05 at night—a sweet chime of bells begins to play, the small door on the right hand side opens, and the small wooden figures, admirably carved, of the twelve Apostles, appear and walk out slowly and gravely in procession, Peter in the lead. Advancing along the gallery until they get opposite the figure of Jesus, each in turn, except Judas, slowly turns round and bows his head to the Master, then recovers his former position; as Peter does this the cock crows. They continue to advance to the other side of the gallery and enter the small door on the left. As Judas (who is in the rear), with his right hand shielding his face and his left hand clutching the bag, which is supposed to contain the thirty pieces of silver, comes in full view of the clock, the cock crows again. By a simple arrangement this procession can be made to come out and pass round the gallery at any time desired.

On pedestals, at the extreme corners of the front of the clock, are carved wooden statues of Moses and Elias. In the rear are two obelisks of the Egyptian style, upon which are carved hyroglyphic characters to represent the ancient periods of the world's history. The clock will run thirty-two hours without winding. Mr. Ketter, who is a native of Frieburg, in Baden, is very proud of his workmanship; he can scarcely bear to be away from it long enough to eat his meals. He has been offered $10,000 for it by a person from New York, but he has refused it.

Mr. Ketter says he has often heard of the celebrated clock in Strassburg, but he never saw it, and he has no knowledge of how it was constructed; neither has he ever had any instruction in mechanics of any kind. His purpose is to exhibit it for a few months in this country, and then take it with him to Germany.

The Death Roll of Railway Car Couplers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE:

The St. Louis *Railway Register*, under date of January, says that during the eleven months ending December 1, 1873, four hundred persons were killed while coupling cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is a startling exhibit, and one that calls loudly for a remedy. If this is true of one railway corporation, that they lose by death this large number of employes in eleven months, what must it be on the entire 70,000 miles of railway in the United States? Having been for a number of years in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and witnessed many casualties from coupling cars, I wish to ask through your journal, if there is not ingenuity enough in America to invent some device by which cars can be coupled without entailing upon the working force in charge of this business the terrible consequences as given above. There have been a great many patents taken out in this country for car couplers. An yet the old system continues, in which a man must risk his life every time two cars are coupled together. Is it the fault of the inventions, or is it the fault of the railway companies, that some of these are not made use of, and this slaughter of employes stopped?

Quite recently, in the German States, a large premium has been offered to any person inventing an automatic car coupler which will obviate the necessity of persons going between cars while being coupled. Would it not be well if our Goverment would take some such action, and instead of permitting this wholesale slaughter to go on, lend its aid and encouragement toward obtaining a preventive? Or, if this cannot be accomplished, is there not another Bergh, who, filled with humanity for man, will start a society for the prevention of cruelty to railway employes? For the establishment of such a society I would gladly give $100 from the small amount of worldly goods I call mine own.

C. L.

A NEW LIFE-BOAT.—A new life-boat, built wholly of cork and cane, was tried for the first time at Liverpool, recently, and was found to be in many respects a great improvement on the boats generally in use. It weighs only one-third as much as the boats constructed out of ordinary materials. Its strength and elasticity are such that it cannot be broken by rough usage. It is self-emptying, and cannot be capsized in any sea. It can be launched without the aid of davits and tackle, and it is less costly than any other so-called life-boat. The trial was as thorough and severe as it could be made, but it proved successful in every way, fully answering the representations of the inventor.

SOAPSTONE has recently found a new application as a raw material for buttons, dominoes and other similar objects. Chips and refuse pieces of the mineral are ground to powder, mixed with silicate of soda—water glass—after a repose of some hours, drying on a plate, when the mixture is again pulverized. The powder is then subjected to powerful pressure in moulds, and afterward baked in air-tight fire-clay crucibles. The pressed objects are a second time saturated with the air. The hardness of the product depends in a great measure upon the number of times the beating is repeated. The last stage of the process of the manufacture consists in washing in water in a rotary tub, drying and agitating in a suitable vessel with soapstone powder, which imparts a polish to the surface.

The scarcest and consequently most valuable fur (size considered) of Northern Alaska is that of the black fox. Of 21,000 skins taken in 1872 there was but one of the kind named; and for that one the lucky hunter received $150. Further East, in the Hudson Bay Company's domains, the animal is more frequently met with, but even there its skin is a rare and costly acquisition.

Patents of nobility and patents for inventions appear to be closely allied in England. Three members of the British House of Lords are descendants of inventors. Earl Dudley's family was founded by an inventor in iron manufacture; Lord Foley is a descendant of Foley, another inventor of iron making, and Lord Belper is descended from the inventor of the stocking-frame, Jedediah Strutt.

MAKING COMBS OF SKATE-STRAPS.—A bird that spends much of his time on factory roofs tells us that folks are beginning to make buttons, combs, door knobs, cups, canes, and all sorts of things out of leather. They chemicalize it, he says, chip it up, aad dissolve it in certaln fluids till it is a pulp. Then they make it into useful artieles by pressing it into moulds of the required shape. When they take it out of the moulds it is hard and tough. Then they polish its surface in some way, and the articles are ready for sale. So, my dears, you may comb your hair with your skate-straps, button your clothes with your boots, drink out of old pocket-books, and use a worn out harness for your walking stick.

HASTENING THE RIPENING OF FRUIT. — Acting on the principle that renewal of the earth immediately surrounding the roots increases their activity, and accelerates the maturing of all parts of the plant, including the fruit, Mr. Stall removed the earth about an early pear tree, eight weeks before the normal period of ripening, for a space of thirteen to fifteen feet in diameter, and to such an extent as to leave a depth of earth over the roots of only about 2—2.4 inches, which could be thoroughly warmed by the sun. He was surprised, not only by the ripening of the fruit in the middle of July, but also by its superior juciness and flavor. In another experiment, the removal of the earth from the North side, alone, caused the fruit on that side to ripen several days earlier than on the South side. Frequent watering was of course necessary in the above experiment.

A bee raiser in New England has patented an invention for the protection of bees from the attacks of the honey moth, which enters the hives at night and rifles the stores. The idea arose from his familiarity with the daily routine not of bees only, but of hens Hens, he observed, retired to rest early; bees seek repose earlier still; no sooner are they sunk in slumber than the moth steals into their sheds and devours the produce of their toil. He has now built a stand of hives with a hen house above it. The bees first betake themselves to their dwelling and settle themselves for the night. The hens then come home to roost on their perch, and, as they take their place upon it their weight sets some simple mechanism to work, which at once shuts down the doors of all the hives. When the day dawns, however, the hens leave their roost, and the removal of their weight from the perch raises the hive doors and gives egress to the bees in time for their morning's work.

VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER.—The Denver *News* recently contained the following: "We have secured the following from the Superintendent of the Branch Mint in this city. The fineness of Colorado gold and the calculation of values on gold and silver are also given: One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and therefore the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,799 21, and of a ton of silver is $37,704 84. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois, a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 656.25 pounds avoirdupois; one million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685.8 pounds avoirdupois, one million dollars silver coin weighs 58,929.9 pounds avoirdupois. If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.63 ounces troy of either of these metals. The average fineness of Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy: gold, 781; silver, 209; copper, 10; total 1,000. The calculations at the Mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin) is worth $800, and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin), is worth $12 80.

OUR PATENT RIGHT SALE BUSINESS.

THERE is no other way which leads to the sale of Patent Rights but the way adopted by us and pursued in our PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE, viz., to describe and illustrate the inventions, and offer them for sale through the columns of our journal. The GAZETTE is, for this purpose, superior to any other scientific paper whatever, for the reasons that it is an organ for the sale of patents and is regularly kept on file in the principal hotels, public libraries, and goes to the leading firms and manufacturers over the whole country, among whom buyers of patents are to be found, and not among the patentees and inventors themselves, among whom other scientific papers are to be found. The best evidence of the infallibility of our assertions is the success with which this business is conducted. We receive on an average thirty letters daily, making inquiries about and giving offers for Patent Rights described and illustrated in the PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE. We have in the last six months disposed of Patent Rights to the aggregate amount of more than $100,000, and formed stock companies to the amount of $1,000,000. This is pretty good business. In order to negotiate and conduct the sale of our clients' Patent Rights we are employing gentlemen of acknowledged talents, influential and large business acquaintances and strict integrity, well known in the community, who are doing nothing else but attending to the sale of these Patent Rights.

If in this way a Patent Right cannot be disposed of it is useless to try another, and we strongly urge patentees not to listen to any other proposition whatever.

AN AIR SHIP AT LAST.

A VESSEL WITH WINGS WORKED BY STEAM—ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

FOR many years Mr. L. B. HUNT, a talented mechanic of Auburn, New York, has been constructing a vessel with which to navigate the air, and is convinced that he has at last solved the problem of aerial navigation. The vessel is now on exhibition at the fair grounds near Auburn. The car, which is destined to carry passengers, is of wood, 30 feet long, 8 feet high, and 8 feet in width. Four wire cables connect it with the engine room 20 feet above. The car will be fitted up in attractive style, and afford accommodation to forty persons.

The motive power of the ship is steam, one of Silsby's rotary 50-horse power engines being used It is so constructed as to turn upright shafts, one within the other, and revolving in opposite directions. To the outer shaft are attached four wings 9 feet wide next the shaft, 6 feet at the extreme end, and 12 feet long. To the inner shaft are fastened four similar wings ten feet above the other. They are made of sheet iron, slightly concave, and incline at an angle of 20 degrees. When the machinery is set in motion these wings revolve at the rate of 150 times a minute, and, it is claimed by the inventor, will lift the vessel, weighing about six tons, and laden with six tons more.

The desired direction is given the machine by four wings, ten feet long, acting on a horizontal shaft and revolving at a greater velocity than the lifting wings, and manipulated at the will of the operator or engineer. The whole apparatus is steered by a sheet-iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine, at the right of the machine, and 16 feet long by 5 wide. From the car to the top of the shaft the vessel measures 58 feet. It has cost $12,000.

Mr. HUNT does not entertain the slightest doubt of the success of his air ship. He says he will be able to propel it safely to any point at a rate of 100 miles an hour. He is constructing a vessel of miniature dimensions for the initial trial, which will be made at an early day.

OUR lighthouse system is more extensive than any in the world, the lights and beacons extending more than 10,000 miles along coast and shore. We have 521 lighthouses, 35 powerful signals operated by engines driven by steam or hot air, 364 day or unlighted beacons, and 2,833 buoys.

IF ever there was a good excuse for not getting a paper out in time it is that offered by the Panama *Star and Herald*. The editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting room, and half a dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking. "To the annoyance," he says, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to pursuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire."

BUSINESS NOTICES

Tin-Lined Pipes.—If you value life and health use tin-lined pipes. The Colwell Lead Company, 213 Centre street, manufacture the genuine article, at sixteen and one-half cents per pound for all sizes.

Safes.—For an unparalleled secure, fire and burglar proof safe, we recommend the genuine article, manufactured by Herring & Farrell, No. 248 Broadway, New York. See advertisement.

Organs.—For superior instruments, at the lowest prices, fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, we recommend our clients to address either Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, New York, or Messrs. Peloubet, Pelton & Co., 841 Broadway, New York, both very favorably known houses, and equally responsible. See advertisement.

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Delapierre & Co.'s Electric Soap.—We recommend this article as an excellent one. Every family should have it. See advertisement below.

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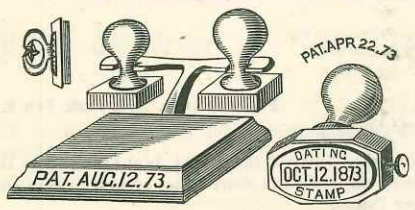

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WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY OF US.

LINESVILLE, PA., March 20, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—Yours of March 16 is received, informing me of the Patent on my Loose Pulley Attachment. I am much pleased with the prompt and faithful manner in which you have conducted my business in only four days, and all my claims granted without alteration. I take great pleasure in recommending all who have inventions to patent, to the U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION. Wishing you success in your efforts to assist inventors, I remain,

Yours Truly,
CHARLES F. THAYER.

DIXON, ILL., April 27, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—In handling my Patent or Application as you did, securing every point claimed, you have won from me a praise I am too poorly qualified to give. I shall with all my heart, commend you to all parties within my reach, who are seeking advice in Patents.

Yours Truly,
THEODORE MERRELL.

MARSHLAND, L. I., N. Y., May 18, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—In receipt of my Patent, 125,379, May 7, 1872, for Improvement in Wheels, obtained through your agency. I am very much pleased with the care and knowledge displayed in securing and protecting my invention, and shall cheerfully recommend your services to any of my friends in need of assistance in Patent matters.

Yours Truly,
JACOB G. GARRETSON.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1872

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—I take the oppotunity to express my entire satisfaction with the business like manner in which you secured my Patent for Wire Shade and Mosquito Frame, in the short time of eight days, without alteration or amendment, and shall cheerfully recommend your services to all in need of efficient assistance in the Patent business.

Truly Yours,
ERASTUS Y. CLARK,
197 John Street, N. Y.

No. 21 NEW BOWERY, NEW YORK, MAY 29, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

My Dear Sir:—I was surprised in learning from your letter of yesterday that my Application for Patent Fly Catcher, was allowed in the incredible short space of two days. I do believe that your knowledge, and the pains you take in making out the applications and drawings cannot be equalled by any Patent Solicitor whatever; and as your fees are the most moderate, I think you fully deserve the success you have achieved in your business

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN B. GRIFFIN.

NORTH SHENANGO, CRAWFORD CO., PA., June 17, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—Yours of June 5th is received, informing me of the allowance of the Patent on my Improved Casters for Sewing Machines, which was allowed in eight days from application. Please receive my best thanks for the energy and faithfulness with which you have conducted my Patent, which was *granted in full.* I take great pleasure in recommending all who have inventions to Patent to secure your services, if possible, for there are none others so well calculated for that business.

Truly Yours,
SAMUEL McAFFERTY.

NEW YORK, August 15, 187[illegible].

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your favor, informing me of the allowance of my Patent—Sash Lock. The energy, skill and fidelity with which you secured my application, and piloted it through the Patent Office in the short time of twenty-five days, considering it was in the summer vacation, shall always remain a source of gratitude and indebtedness to you for your efficient services.

Very Respectfully Yours,
GEO. E. FARMER, JR.

PANAMA, N. Y. August 20, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY G .

Dear Sir:—Your letter informing me that a Patent on my Improved Cream Strainer has been allowed, is duly received. I give you credit for energy and dispatch in business and for your courtesy in promptly replying to my letters, &c. Please find enclosed $20 (last instalment of Government fee), and forward paper as soon as possible.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES PEASE.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Sept. 12, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—Please accept our sincere thanks for the prompt and effieient manner in which you have conducted our Patent Applications.

Respectfully Yours,
PETER O. TERHUEN,
JOHN J. ACKERMAN.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30th, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—Please accept my best thanks for your ability and business qualifiications. Shall take pleasure in recommending to all inventors that come within my sphere, to employ you, feeling confident that ability, care and dispatch will be employed in their service.

Yours Truly,
JOHN BATLEY.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 14, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—Your letter informing me of the allowance of my application is received, giving the best satisfaction in securing the Patents you have for me, that my business is in the hands of one who has no superior.

Yours Most Respectfully,
THEODORE MERRELL.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER, C. E., G. A. R.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, OCT. 23, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure to acknowledge your valuable services. I desire ts express my thanks to you personally, as well as to the ASSOCIATION, and let me assure you that my own as well as my friends' business with the Patent Office, will be conducted in the future through you and your agency.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN H. A. GERICKE, C. & C. E.

CARONDELET, MO., Dec., 11, 1872.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th inst. with my Letters Patent for my Key-way-guage, duly received. I think the drawings are excellent, and the specification and claims equally so. Many thanks.

Yours Very Respectfully,
JOHN DONALDSON.

CARTERS' CREEK, Tenn., Jan. 27, 27, 1873.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

Dear Sir:—I am under many obligations to you for the promptness with which you have attended to my Patent, and shall take great pleasure in recommending you to my friends and acquaintances, who want Patents. I also thank you for your PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE, which I have received and always read with great pleasure and instruction. I wish you all success in your business.

Yours Respectfully,
F. C. G. PARR.

FIVE CORNERS, New York, Feb. 8, 1873.

CAPT. HENRY GERNER.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 3d inst. is at hand; more than surprising me of the incredible short space of nine days of the allowance of my Patent.

I do confess that the knowledge, the pains in making out the application, the interest you manifest for your clients, can but win the esteem and confidence of all inventors, and cannot be equalled by any solicitor.

The great task you have undertaken for me, and the able manner in which it has been performed, your moderate fees, the rapidity with which you secured the application, has won from me a praise I am too poorly qualified to give. I shall always take great pleasure in recommending inventors to the U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION. Wishing you a brilliant future in your laudable undertaking, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,
WM. F. DAVIS.

The following Patents were obtained through our Ageucy, by allowance or decision from U. S. Patent Office, in the unprecedented short space of time named below:

To Phillip Rolhaus, New York City, Patent Elevated Oven, in 8 days; John Harrigan, Staten Island, N. Y., Combined Corkscrew and Can-opener, in 4 days; Geo.E. Smith, New York city, in 6 days; Jesse A. Crandall, Brooklyn, N. Y., Velocipede, in four days; E. Neuman, New York City, Steam Boiler, in 6 days; Peter Keller, New York City, Gas Regulator, in 6 days; J. H. Seymour, Hagerstown, Md., Fixed Spittoon, in 3 days; Wm. Thompson, Buffalo, N, Y., Powder measure, in 7 days; J. G. Garretson, Staten Island, N. Y., Improved Hub, in 10 days; John T. Foley, New York City, Lamp Frame, in 3 days; Aug. S. F. Carell, New York City, Steam Bathing Apparatus, in 8 days; S. N. Weston, Fitchburg, Mass., Window Support, in 6 days; Hy. and P. Moran, New York City, Horseshoe, in 5 days; C. F. Thayer, Linesville, Pa., Improved Shafting, in 5 days; Wunderlich & Manch, Philadelphia, Shutter Fastener, in 10 days; Terheun & Ackerman, Hohokus, N. J., Boot Cleaning Machine, in 8 days; Samuel McAfferty N. Shenango, Pa., Casters, in 8 days; George Fowler, Seymour, Conn., Pin Spools, in 5 days; Arch. M. Whipple, North Adams, Mass., India Rubber Cloth (Appeal) in 18 days; Benj. F. Lawton, Stamford, Conn., Heating Apparatus, in 25 days, (Summer vacation); John H. Collins, Albany, N. Y., Process of Separating Wool from Rags, in 7 days; Theodore Merrell, Dixon, Ill., Harvester, in 10 days; Thos. P. Barbour, Louisville, Ky., Reapers, in 10 days; Vincent Cox, New Vienna, Ohio, Pitman Attachment, in 5 days; John Batley, Orange, N. J., Cradle, in 9 days; Charles Plagge, New York City, Water Alarms, in 7 days; Wm. A. Sharp, and Chas. L. McClung, Tama City, Iowa, Harvester, in 12 days; Thos. H. Kane, New York City, Drawing Board, in 12 days, Ash Barrel in 10 days, Receptacle in 9 days; J. W. Warren, Oneida, N. Y., Safe, in 12 days, Vault, in 11 days; Wm. H. Berge, Franklin, Pa., Rivet Pocket, in 9 days; F. G. Bell, New York City, Leather Dressing, in 4 days; George Duerre, Williamsburgh, N. Y., Hoisting Gear, in 6 days; Charles Ferris, Westchester County, N. Y., Corn Husking Machine, in 6 days; Baldwin & Segar, Utica. N. Y., Spring Beds, in 5 days; Henry C. Grube, Hoboken, N. J., Artificial Hide, in 12 days; E. Neuman, New York City Steam Boiler, in 8 days; Peter Keller, New York City, Improvement in Gas Reg., 5 days; E. H. Smith and Robert Gibson, Westboro,' N. Y., Blind Boring Machine, in 5 days; H. Blake, Panama, N. Y., Milk Rack, in 6 days; Thomas S. Seabury, St. James, New York, Improved Sulky, in 10 days; Cicero A. Simmons, Starke, Fla., Packing Bottles, in 10 days; Thomas S. Seabury, St. James, N. Y., Wheel and Axles, in 8 days; Horace B. McCool, Pottsville, Pa., Broom Holder, in 3 days; Henry Crocker, Brighton, Mass., Boot Jack, in 4 days; B. Metz, New York City, Improvement in Waterproof Goods, in 5 days; Alfred Taylor, New York City, Improved Chairs, in 3 days; Phillip Maret, Belleville, Ill., Watch Spring, in 8 days; John B. Griffin, New York City, Fly Catcher, in 2 days; A. J. Harrison, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Improved Brake, in 15 days (Appealed); Wm. W. Hunting, Aiken, S. C., Fan, in 10 days; Chas. C. Thomas, Natchez, Miss., Auger, (Appealed,) in 12 days; Erastus Y. Clark, New York City, Wire Shade Frame, in 8 days; James Pease, Panama, N. Y., Cream Strainer, in 15 days; J. H. A. Gericke, Hoboken, N. J., Governor (Appeal,) in 4 days; Aug. F. Marshall, Black River, N. Y., Wood Bending Machine, Canadian Patent, in 30 days, John H. Collins, Albany, N. Y, Wool Process, in 6 days; W. E. Beames, N. Y. city, Ladies' Shield, in 8 days; Theodore Harang, Parish La fourche, La., Steam Boiler and Safety Valve, respective, in 10 and 12 days; John Waters, New York city, Buttonhole Protector in 7 days; Ephraim Culwer, South Amboy, N. J., Sewer Traps, in 10 days; Joseph Hoffman, Lebanon, N. J., Hoisting Apparatus, in 7 days; Lewis Williams, Arlington, Vermont, Bev. Handles, in 7 days; H. C. Luedecke, N. Y. city, Pavement, in 12 days, Wall Studs, 14 days, Rafter, in 15 days; Hiram Myers, Highland, Kansas, Wash Boiler, in 3 days.

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Your Patents, or copies of the same, being submitted to us (postage prepaid), we make a thorough investigation as to the *utility* and *practicability* of the invention, and the *validity and saleability* of the Patent. We then decide as to whether it is or not to your and our interest to act as your agents in the premises; if not favorable, said Patents (or copies) are returned to you; if favorable, you will receive our *written opinion* as to the value of the invention, the validity of the Patent, and probability of sale. If your patent is placed in our charge for sale it will be properly placed before the public by a special description, and illustrated, if so desired (by cuts furnished by us at cost prices, and paid for by you) inserted in THE PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE, on the prepayment of any of the below named insertion fees.

You to give us the *power of attorney*, running ninety days, and further, if not revoked in writing, to act as your agents for the sale of your Patent or Patents covering said invention. You to assign the Patent, Patents, or parts thereof, to any one we direct, on payment of the stipulated price, less our commission.

Upon the sale, during the period of our agency only, we shall be entitled to charge and deduct from the price paid, or net proceeds, twenty per cent as our commission on all sums and proceeds of Patent Rights and Patented Goods.

It is proverbial that selling Patent Rights is one of the most difficult, intricate and ill-rewarded kinds of business a man can possibly embark in, and that men who do embark, as a rule, are doing it for the purpose of *selling* the Patentee instead of the Patent. *Why should it be so?* Is not a monopoly given by our Government (always liberally protected by our Legislature and Judges) to manufacture, vend and sell exclusively a useful and wanted article, worth a certain sum of money? Certainly, more so, as a rule, to make money by, than a so-called *legitimate business*, where competition and rivalry stare the legitimate business man in the face day and night. *The reason why it is so* is simply that investing in Patent rights is looked upon with mistrust as a risky undertaking—in fact, to be a lottery, by which the Investor, by trick, and device, and false representations of unprincipled, irresponsible men, is deprived of his money. *Who suffers under this state of things?* Not alone the deserving Patentee, who has faithfully and honestly toiled and labored to invent and secure a useful improvement, and who finds himself finally with a Patent on his hands he cannot dispose of, but the public at large, who would have been benefited by the introduction and use of many valuable improvements. *What is the remedy?* Let the sale of Patents be a legitimate and respectable business, conducted on the same principles as any other honest business by men of responsibility and respectability, in whom the inventor and capitalist can have full confidence, and in whose judgment and integrity faith and reliance can be placed. *Now, as it is*, the Patentee himself is to blame for giving his Patent into the hands of more than doubtful characters, who have adopted this seemingly legal way to victimize the public.

Our long business experience and large success in disposing of Patents both in the United States and in Europe has fully proved the correctness of our views, that the only reliable way of disposing of a Patent Right is to have the patented improvement fully described and illustrated in a journal devoted to this object and distributed among the certain classes who appreciate and speculate in Patent Rights and improvements, and not, like our scientific papers, among mechanics and inventors, who wish to sell Patents. The parties or Agents who negotiate for the Inventor must be men of knowledge and character; opinions must be given and inquiries must be answered with business tact to the point, and negotiations conducted with strict fairness, integrity and impartiality. We feel convinced that our PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE is the best paper for this purpose in the country. We have made the charges for describing and illustrating Patents so low that every Patentee can, according to his means, avail himself of the opportunity. They are as follows:—

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Yours respectfully,
U. S. PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION,
94 Chambers Street (P. O. Box 4544), N. Y.

The Inventors' and Manufacturers' Permanent Exhibition.

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FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM OUR CLIENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1873.

Captain Henry Gerner, President U. S. Patent Right Association:

Dear Sir—Your welcome letter has very agreeably surprised me. I ought to have written you sooner, but hoped to be able to call on you and express my thanks verbally, which, however, I have not been able to do on account of other pressing business, and I must therefore take refuge to my pen in order to tender you my most heartfelt gratitude for your energy and trouble. I hope to continue our pleasant business relations in the course of time, as I have several other inventions on hand which I will shortly place in your hands. I will also recommend to my friends and acquaintances only to you, knowing your abilities in the patent line. I hope to be able to see you in a few days in order to more fully express my regards and to assure you more forcibly of my gratitude.

Yours very truly, LAWRENCE SCHWAAB.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 19, 1873.

Capt. Henry Gerner, President U. S. Patent Right Association:

My Dear Sir—I take this opportunity to express my thanks to you for the promptness with which you have secured my application for an improvement in comb holders by your energy and faithfulness. It was allowed in eight days. I feel it a duty to praise you, and will do so by saying that you answered all questions pleasantly and gave reliable information freely and without extra charge. When one has an invention and the question arises, "Who can secure this to me?" I would say, "Employ CAPTAIN HENRY GERNER, President of the U. S. Patent Right Association." Yours truly, EVERITT E. WHEELER.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., July 12, 1873.

Henry Gerner, Esq., President U. S. Patent Right Association:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 9th is at hand, and also my patent, No. 140,157, for improved adjustable saw guide, obtained through the agency of the U. S. Patent Right Association, for which I return to you my sincere thanks, and also for your promptness in replying to all inquiries relating to the patent business; and I shall recommend your service to all those who are in need of assistance in obtaining patents.

Very respectfully yours, F. H. PALMER.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1873.

Capt. Henry Gerner, President U. S. Patent Right Association:

Friend Gerner—Yours of the 23d at hand, informing me of the allowance of a patent for my improvement in printing presses. Before I placed the application in your hands I made a simple inquiry of Messrs. —— & Co. as to the way to proceed about model, etc. I received a very short letter in return requesting a remittance of $5 for the information. Then I was disgusted. In looking over some old papers which I found in the office I discovered your GAZETTE for October, 1872. After reading it I concluded to call and see you; with what result you well know. I am no hand at writing testimonials, but will give you a good notice in the *Port Chester Journal* instead. I am more than satisfied with your manner of conducting cases, even if my claim had not been allowed. Yours truly, JOHN Y. HALLENBECK.

ONEIDA, MADISON CO., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1873.

Captain Henry Gerner, President U. S. Patent Right Association:

My Dear Sir—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the patent documents for the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Hungary and Canada for my improved fire and burglar proof safe and vault. I see that my sixteen patents are all dated less than three days after the most possible short space of time in which they could have been obtained, and this fact assures me that you must have directed all your energy and time towards obtaining this very desirable end, for which you will please accept my most heartfelt thanks. I have had patents obtained in Great Britain through the agency of other patent soliciting firms, and they have all taken more than twice the time to have them granted than you have taken. I shall remain your client as long as I have business in the patent line, and yours only. I shall gladly recommend all my friends, acquaintances, and those desiring information in your line of business to you, and will make every effort in my power to publish far and wide the energy, business capacity, faithfulness and strict honesty which you have displayed in your dealings with me. In conclusion allow me again to express my gratitude, and to compliment you upon your abilities in a business in which others announcing themselves as your superiors have proved inefficient. I remain, ever truly yours, JUDSON W. WARNER.

ST. JAMES, SUFFOLK CO., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1873.

Captain Henry Gerner, President U. S. Patent Right Association:

Friend Gerner—Your letter informing me of the allowance of my Canadian patent arrived here this morning. I have already had too many business relations with you to be at all astonished at the quickness and dispatch with which you put your cases through, but I must confess myself staggered at the efficiency with which you conducted this last business of mine, the patent having been allowed in seventeen days. I never heard of a Canadian patent having been allowed in so short a time through a United States solicitor, and thanks which I cannot find words for are again due you from me. I repeat what I said in my letter when you obtained for me my United States patent, that I will always recommend you to my friends as the most competent solitor I have had dealings with, which are a great many.

Yours fraternally, THOS. S. SEABURY.

The following Patents were obtained through our Agency, by allowance or decision from U. S. Patent Office, in the unprecedented short space of time named below:

A. B. Costello, Jersey City Heights, N. J., Photographic Back Grounds, in 10 days; Everitt E. Wheeler, South Norwalk, Conn., Comb Holder, in 8 days; G. Wunderlich, Philadelphia, Pa., Comb, Toilet Brush, &c., in 14 days; James Dugan, Astoria, N. Y., Coal Hole Cover, in 10 days; Jos. Poznanski, New York city, Diaper Pin, in 10 days; J. C. Garretson, Marshland, S. I., N. Y., Wheels for Carriages (on appeal), in 6 days; William D. Baxter, New York city, Pumps, Canada patent in 17 days; Richard Gerner, New York city, Steam Generator (on appeal), in 7 days; Henry Gerner, New York city, Steam Engine (on appeal), in 6 days; Henry Gerner, New York city, Fly Wheel (on appeal), in 5 days; G. W. Cottingham, St. Mary's, Texas, Traps, Canada Patent in 20 days; G. D. Cleveland, Flint, Steuben county, Ind., Holdback, in 10 days; U. A. Jenet, Glens Falls, New York, Watch Case Spring, in 15 days; Geo. K. Cooke, New York city, Stamp Pads, in 10 days; Wm. D. Baxter, Pumps, in 3 days; Henry L. Wright, Memphis, Tenn., Burglar Alarm (on appeal), in 8 days; Henry L. Wright, Memphis, Tenn., Clocks (on appeal), in 10 days; Seth J. Morey, Clayton, Ill., Washing Machine, in 13 days; Wm. Walton, Williamsburg, N. Y., Flexible Boots, in 12 days; G. A. Schumacker, Wilmington, Del., Egg Box, in 20 days; J. B. F. Jud, New York city, Stamping Ink (on appeal), in 8 days; H. and P. Moran, New York city, Horse Shoe, Canada patent in 20 days; H. and P. Moran, New York city, Horse Shoe, Belgian patent in 50 days; H. and P. Moran, New York city, Horse Shoe, French patent in 62 days; P. Call, J. Tallman and Seth J. Morey, Clayton, Ill., Railroad Car Stove, in 20 days; Lawrence Schwaab, New York city, Faucet (on appeal), in 10 days; John F. Hallenbeck, Portchester, N. Y., Printing Press, in 20 days; Geo. W. Campbell, Pendleton, Ind., Tobacco Cutter, in 8 days; Dan P. Foster, Waltham, Mass, Bootjack, in 8 days; Albert F. Ransom, Glens Falls, N. Y., Bouquet Holder, in 12 days; Robert Werner, New York city, Crimping Machine (on appeal), in 14 days; W. J. Evans and W. Perry, New York city, Tea Kettle, in 15 days; Ira Ellis, Tyler, Texas, Harness, in 20 days; S. Rogers and A. J. Mason, Butler, Ind., Beehive, in 15 days; H. D. Francis, Columbusville, L. I., N. Y., Ice Machine, in 10 days; Alex. M. Lesley, New York city, Cooking Apparatus (on appeal), in 12 days; E. Bourne, New Iberia, La., Plow, in 10 days; Theo. Monzani, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y., Stoves, in 15 days; F. H. Palmer, Whitefield, N. H., Saw Guide (on appeal), in 14 days; Herbert Saunders, South Kingston, R. I., Ships' Lanterns, in 17 days; Joseph Atkinson, Burlington, N. J., Scroll Saw, in 13 days; David Webber, Houlton, Me., Twine Holder, in 6 days; Charles Schussler, New York city, Decalcomanie (on appeal), in five days; Dan. W. Fish, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hand Stamp, Austrian patent in 60 days; D. W. Fish, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hand Stamp, Belgian patent in 50 days; J. Tuck, Houlton, Me., Door Fastener (on appeal), in 15 days; Wm. Wolff, New York city, Bathing Apparatus, in 10 days; W. D. Baxter, New York city, Pumps, in 12 days; Samuel E. Cox, New York city, Trade Mark, in 17 days; F. G. Bell, New York city, Dressing of Leather, in 6 days; H. Stein, New York city, Nuts for Screws (on decision) in 12 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, New York, safe, Canada patent in 20 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Vault, Canada patent in 20 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Vault, patent for Austria in 65 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Safe, patent for Austria in 65 days; Judson W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Safe, patent for France in 60 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Vault, patent for France in 60 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Vault, patent for Great Britain in 200 days; J. W. Warner, Oneida, N. Y., Safe, patent for Great Britain in 200 days; W. R. Clark, Hellertown, Pa., Railroad Rails, in 17 days; C. D. Smith, Smithtown, L. I., N. Y., Wagon Jack, in 10 days.

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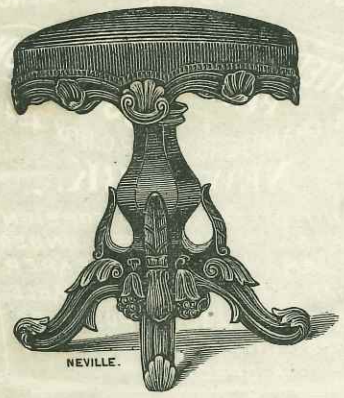

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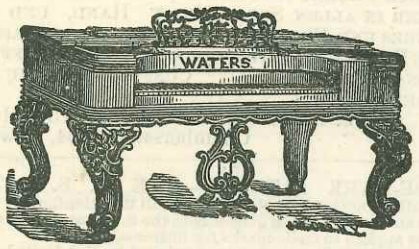

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